

JPRS-CPS-86-072

11 SEPTEMBER 1986

328078

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

19980225 170

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Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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11 SEPTEMBER 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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BEIJING ON FAILURE OF BUSH'S MIDEAST TOUR

OW091451 Beijing in English to North American 0000 GMT 9 Aug 86

[(Qing Yun) commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush recently made a 10-day Mideast tour to Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. It attracted a great deal of attention, but many observers in the Middle East doubt it contributed anything positive to the peace process. Here is (Qian Yun) with a Radio Beijing commentary.

Bush began his visit shortly after Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres held an unprecedented meeting with King Hassan of Morocco. The aim of his trip was to show American concern over the Middle East peace process. In the eyes of the American Government, the time may be ripe for dialogue between Israel and moderate Arab nations. The Reagan administration hopes to channel the peace conference in this direction rather than toward an international conference as suggested by many Arab leaders and the Soviet Union.

In his talks with Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian leaders, Bush insisted that President Reagan's 1982 proposals provide a realistic basis for peace in the region. He also stressed the importance of direct dialogue. He gave high praise to the Peres-Hassan meeting and expressed hope that Egypt and especially Jordan would agree to similar summits with Israel. Jordan has ruled out that possibility, making it clear that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Jordan's King Husayn is sticking to the idea of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations. This will be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the parties concerned in the Middle East. He and many other Arab leaders believe any separate or partial agreement will not contribute to a fair and lasting solution to disputes in the region.

Bush's failure to achieve positive results on his tour was not unexpected. The American Government has consistently taken stands in favor of Israel disregarding the national rights of the Palestinian people. It still refuses to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization. Under these circumstances, American peace initiatives in the Middle East will surely continue to go nowhere.

/9716

CSO: 4000/331

LIAOWANG ON SHEVARNADZE'S VISIT TO LONDON

HK090650 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 30, 28 Jul 86 p 7

["Exclusive report from London" by contributing correspondent Cheng Kexiong [4453 0344 7160]: "An Important Link in East-West Diplomatic Activities"]

[Excerpts] Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to London from 13 to 16 July was the first by a Soviet foreign minister to Britain in exactly 10 years. Analysts here believe that this visit signals not only the gradual warming of the otherwise cool Britain-Soviet relations, but is also an important link in the current East-West diplomatic activities.

Recently, both the East and the West have put forward various new proposals and counterproposals on strategic nuclear weapons, middle-range missiles, chemical weapons, and conventional arms, and it appears as if a deal is being hatched. The U.S.-Soviet heads of government summit held in Geneva in November last year called for a second meeting within this year. However, timewise, the matter is already too pressing now, while the parties concerned obviously are not content with a mere repetition of the previous meeting, which was full of atmosphere but short of real substance. The current busy scurrying about by different persons from both East and West simply demonstrates the degree of difficulty in the bargaining.

In a news conference held on the last day of his London visit, Shevardnadze said that the prospects for a second meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan would be decided by the U.S. response to the USSR's newest proposals. According to reports, the Soviet proposals are that the USSR and the United States should cut by one-third their respective strategic weapons, and that the United States should ensure that the "star wars" program be restricted to the laboratory stage. Britain is the first ally state to formally join the U.S. "star wars" program, and its official stand is to simply support research. As to the deployment of "star wars" weapons, that would have to wait until after talks with the Soviet Union. Thus, Britain is in a position to conduct dialogue with the Soviet Union as well as act as the messenger for the United States and the USSR. Shevardnadze said: The USSR "knows that Britain is a close ally of the United States, and that decisions made by allies always affect each other." The statement is clear. The question now is whether the Reagan administration, which has repeatedly declared its

determination to push through the "star wars" project, would take an accommodating stance on the issue.

Based on the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Britain, it can be seen that both Moscow and Washington are interested in holding another head of government summit, while Britain and other Western European states are willing to help make it happen. British commentators thought that Shevardnadze's "constant smiles" and "no arguments" during this visit to London show the remarkable changes in the USSR's diplomatic style. However, whether there are indeed actual changes and whether the United States and the USSR could strike a deal on the issue of disarmaments are exactly the issues closely watched by everyone.

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CSO: 4005/916

BRIEFS

TABLE TENNIS TEAMS IN CONTEST--Tokyo, August 4 (XINHUA)--The executive committee of the Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) decided in a meeting in Matsumoto, Japan Sunday that three of the seven Asian teams will be consisted of paddlers from DPR Korea and South Korea, China and Chinese Taipei respectively in the second Asian-European table tennis contest slated in Japan in December. The first Asian-European contest, which included teams and singles events, was held in Europe last January. The European teams won the contest with aggregate scores. The ATTU executive committee decided that the Asian men's team "b" will be consisted of two Chinese and one Chinese Taipei paddlers; the Asian men's team "c" will be made up by two DPR Korean and one South Korean players while the Asian women's team "b" is to be composed of two South Korean and one DPR Korean entrants. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0620 GMT 4 Aug 86 OW]

U.S., USSR GENEVA TALKS STATEMENT--Geneva, July 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. and Soviet experts issued a statement Friday night to announce the start of talks on banning nuclear tests. The short statement said the two superpowers began the talks Friday "on the entire scope of issues related to nuclear testing" in accordance with an earlier agreement. The statement issued by the American mission did not reveal contents of the talks, but indicated both sides still have differences that will be discussed. Before the talks began, the Soviet Union insisted that the objective should be complete prohibition of nuclear testing, but the United States argued that the talks should stress verification of 1974 and 1975 agreements limiting the size of underground tests and explosions for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union initiated a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, which expires August 6. However, the United States has continued to conduct tests, with its latest one on Thursday. The statement did not say how long the talks would last. However, sources from the U.S. delegation said they expected the session to last less than a week. Talks on a nuclear test ban were initiated by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain in 1955, which resulted in a partial ban agreement on nuclear tests except underground tests. Talks on a total ban of nuclear tests began in 1977, but broke off after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 26 Jul 86 OW]

DPRK VESSELS AT VLADIVOSTOK--Moscow, July 22 (XINHUA)--A naval frigate and two escort vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will call at the Soviet Pacific port of Vladivostok from July 25 to 29, the official news agency TASS reported today. The detachment, under the flag of Kim Il-chol,

naval commander of the Korean People's Armed Forces, will be reciprocating a visit to Korean port of Wonsan early this month by a group of Soviet naval ships from the Pacific fleet on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0002 GMT 23 Jul 86 OW]

U.S. ENDS DEFENSE TIES--Washington, 11 August (XINHUA)--The United States today announced that it has formally ended its defense ties with New Zealand. In a joint statement issued at a news conference in San Francisco following two days of talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, the United States said "it could not be expected under these circumstances to carry out its obligations to New Zealand." "Accordingly," the statement said, "the United States side stated that it is ending its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty pending adequate corrective measures." U.S.-New Zealand relations have deteriorated recently following New Zealand's refusal to let American nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships call at its ports. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0620 GMT 2 Aug 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/328

U.S. BEGINS TRIAL OF TAIWAN-BASED GROUP'S MEMBERS

OW291708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1423 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New York, July 28 (XINHUA)--The trial of 11 alleged members and associates of United Bamboo, including one linked to the murder of Chinese-American journalist Henry Liu, began in a U.S. federal court in Manhattan today.

The charges include murder, drug trafficking, racketeering, gambling, kidnapping and other crimes, according to the indictment.

The Taiwan-based United Bamboo controls "tongs" or local criminal operations in New York, Los Angeles, and several other U.S. cities. It also has members in Singapore, Japan and Saudi Arabia, the indictment says.

Tung Kuei-sen, 34, one of the United Bamboo's alleged leaders, was indicted for the 1984 shooting of Liu in the San Francisco suburb of Daly City. Liu had written "a biography of Chiang Ching-kuo", a book critical of the Taiwanese authorities. Some of Liu's associates have said they believe he was killed for political reasons.

Tung, regarded as an international leader of the group, was arrested in Brazil in September last year. He was extradited to the United States in May this year.

The trial is expected to last two months and is likely to feature the testimony of secret agents and some 200 secretly recorded conversations in both Mandarin and Cantonese.

Earlier in prison, Tung revealed to reporters that Taiwanese intelligence was involved in Liu's murder. He also said that the head of the United Bamboo, Chen Chi-li, now serving a prison sentence in Taiwan, was a member of Taiwanese intelligence.

In April last year the head of Taiwan's Defense Intelligence Bureau, Wang Hsi-ling, was sentenced to life imprisonment at a trial in Taipei for plotting Liu's murder.

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CSO: 4000/330

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BUSH MIDDLE EAST VISIT

HK1002325 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 86 p 4

["International Commentary" column by Zhan Shu [1455 5289], staff correspondent stationed in Beirut: "What Has Bush Brought to the Middle East?"]

[Text] On 27 July, U.S. Vice President Bush arrived in Israel, where he started his Middle East visit. On the evening of 30 July, Bush and his party arrived in Amman and held talks with Jordanian President Husayn. After this, Bush will pay a visit to Egypt. This is another trip to the Middle East by another top U.S. top leader since U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to the region in 1983. What is the purpose of Vice President Bush's current visit? What has he brought for peace in the Middle East? These are questions of common interest.

Bush said at a banquet in Israel that the purpose of his visit was to "bring new hope to those who pray for peace." According to a report, Bush's current visit to the Middle East is aimed at breaking the deadlock in the peace process in the Middle East, dredging the channels of dialogue between Israeli Prime Minister Peres and Egyptian President Mubarak and between Peres and Jordanian President Husayn, bringing vitality to the peace process in the Middle East, and putting an end to the embarrassing situation the United States is in as a result of the Middle East issue. However, a U.S. official who is close to Vice President Bush disclosed that Bush had not changed his basic stand on realizing peace in the Middle East.

As is known to all, the so-called peace process in the Middle East refers to the "Reagan plan" proposed by the United States in September 1982 concerning the settlement of the Middle East issue. To put it bluntly, this is another way to the Camp David agreement arranged by the United States, which arbitrarily demands that the Arab countries which clash with Israel must carry out dialogue and establish peaceful relations with it so as to bring about peace in the Middle East. The "Reagan plan" refuses to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, ignores the legal right of the Palestinian people to recover their land and build an independent country, and protects Israel's expansionist and occupationist policy. It is understandable that this plan was rejected by the PLO and some Arab countries.

Eight years have passed. The United States and Israel are of the opinion that the failure of joint Jordanian-Palestinian action, the closer contacts between Jordan and Syria, the recent meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Peres and Moroccan King Hassan II, and the weakening of the PLO all indicate that the changes in the situation in the Middle East in recent years have provided the United States with a favorable opportunity to harp on the high tune of peace in the Middle East. This, probably, is the essence of Bush's visit to the Middle East.

What is worth mentioning is that Israeli leader Peres asserted at the Assembly that Israel was ready at all times to have a dialogue with the representatives of the Palestinians who seek peace and will abandon the use of force. The Israeli foreign affairs minister, who has always adopted a hard-line attitude toward the Palestine issue, also acted out of his normal behavior, saying that he would take the risk of allowing the Palestinians to set up autonomous bodies on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. They are helping Bush spread a peaceful atmosphere.

At the beginning of this visit, Bush revealed that he did not bring a new idea for realizing peace in the Middle East. This suggests that the U.S. policy on peace in the Middle East has not changed, and still less that the United States and Israel are sincere about realizing peace in the Middle East. No wonder, some people have asked whether his visit is to curry favor with Israel and U.S. Zionist groups so that can seek some advantage for his participation in the next year's presidential election.

Thus it can be seen that nothing favorable to peace in the Middle East will come out of Vice President Bush's current visit. The U.S. plan for the peace process in the Middle East will continue to remain at an impasse, and the United States will not be able to extricate itself from the difficult position resulting from the Middle East issue.

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CSO: 4005/917

RENMIN RIBAO ON PURPOSE OF BUSH'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

HK090642 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 86 p 6

[Commentary by reporter An Guozhang [1344 0.62 4545]: "What Is the Purpose of Bush's Trip to the Middle East?"]

[Text] From 26 July to 5 August, U.S. Vice President Bush successively visited Isarel, Jordan, and Egypt. This was Bush's second trip to the Middle East since the beginning of this year. If Bush's visit to five Gulf Arab states, including Saudi Arabia and so forth beginning on 1 April this year, are considered a trip full of economic significance being linked with the drop in oil prices, then his recent Middle East trip can be described as one full of political significance.

Before he started on his trip, a series of incidents centering on the Middle East issue that caused concern took place: The king of Morocco and the prime minister of Israel held talks. Relations between Jordan and the PLO grew ever tense. Talks between Egypt and Israel on the Taba issue reached their final stage. Therefore, observers believe that the real motive behind Bush's Middle East trip at this time was to take advantage of what the United States considered "a favorable opportunity" to further strengthen U.S. relations with these three countries and bring about a solution of the Middle East problem according to the U.S. plan.

Activities on Bush's recent Middle East trip entirely centered on this aim. In Israel, Bush said: "The strategic relations between the United States and Israel are solid and above everything else. No difference can affect such relations." He reaffirmed U.S. economic "Aid to Israel" and "guaranteed Israel's superiority in the military field." On the Middle East problem, Bush stressed that "the only way out is to have direct Arab-Israeli talks." In an interview with a leader of occupied Palestine, Bush said that only by recognizing Israel can the PLO participate in peace negotiations. And only in this way can the United States have dialogue with the PLO. Obviously, he was entirely harping on the old tune of the 1982 "Reagan plan."

In a talk with King Hussein, Bush suggested that Jordan have direct talks with Israel, claiming that this was "a logical step" after the talks between Morocco and Israel. To this end, Bush said, the United States would support the 5-year plan for economic development calling for spending of \$750 million

drawn up by Jordan to improve the living standard of the people on the West Bank, and would appropriate \$4.5 million as a gesture of support for this plan. Bush also criticized U.S. congressional opposition to Jordan's purchase of U.S. arms. Public opinion here pointed out that all these were nothing but U.S. "bait" to put Jordan in the direction of the U.S. orbit. King Hussein flatly turned down Bush's suggestion for direct talks between Jordan and Israel. He pointed out: "Direct talks with Israel could only be held within the framework of international peace negotiations with the participation of five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council and all relevant parties." He reiterated Jordan's stand in recognizing the PLO as the Palestinian people's only legitimate representative.

In his talks with the leaders of Egypt, Bush specially took up two issues. One was the Taba issue. The other was the problem of U.S. economic aid to Egypt. Egypt is the only Arab state with diplomatic relations with Israel. But the Taba issue has seriously affected the relations between the two countries. The United States has at all times tried to bring about a solution of this problem. On his recent Middle East trip, Bush did not obtain concrete results in this respect. Bush also did not make any clearcut guarantee about the demand put forth by Egypt for more economic aid. Bush's 10-day Middle East trip shows that the United States has not changed its Middle East policy of being partial to Israel and disregarding the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. This ruled out the possibility of any results favorable to Middle East peace being achieved on his recent trip. The United States has found it difficult to extricate itself from the plight of the Middle East problem.

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CSO: 4005/917

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION TO CHANGCHUN CITY--A three-member American delegation headed by Froebe, new consul general in Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, concluded its friendly visit to Changchun City and returned to Shenyang by train on 26 July. The American consul general and his entourage arrived in Changchun City on 23 July to pay a courtesy visit. During their stay in Changchun City, Gao Dezhan, governor of the province, and Wang Jiatong, mayor of Changchun City, respectively, received the American delegation. They also exchanged opinions with the American delegation on developing bilateral trade and conducting economic and technological cooperation. During their stay in Changchun City, the American guests also visited Jilin University, the motor vehicle plant, and [words indistinct], and toured Changchun City. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9599

HAN NIANLONG FETES BRZEZINSKI--Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner here this evening in honor of Z. Brzezinski, former assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs. Brzezinski arrived here at noon today as guest of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 13 Jul 86 OW]

/9716

CSO: 4000/330

MUJAHIDIN COMMANDER ON QONDUZ SITUATION

OW051040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1001 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, 5 August (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance forces are waging active operations in the northern Afghan province of Qonduz despite frequent air attacks from inside Soviet territory, according to Mujahidin commander.

In an interview published in the latest issue of the monthly bulletin AFGHAN INFORMATION CENTER, the commander, Taj Mohammad, said that the resistance forces in the province were still able to operate inside the provincial capital Qonduz, and the town of Khanabab was still under their control. He said that the resistance base in Shera area in the province was well organized and its Mujahidin were very active.

During an attack launched by Soviet-Kabul troops on the guerrilla stronghold in June, he said, the freedom fighters inflicted heavy losses on the attacking forces and forced them to retreat to their base. The Mujahidin stronghold did not suffer serious damage, he added.

According to the monthly bulletin, a united front was formed by various Mujahidin groups in the province in June and joint operations were launched against the Soviet-Kabul troops.

In one such operation against the Qonduz Airport, four aircraft were destroyed and 18 Soviet troops killed. However, the losses of the Mujahidin have increased this year, mainly because of frequent air attacks carried out against the Mujahidin from inside Soviet territory, said Taj.

In one Soviet air raid, 50 houses were destroyed, and 15 civilians and 12 guerrillas were killed, he said. Besides, he said, there is an increasing food shortage in the province as a result of deliberate destruction of crops by Soviet occupation forces and the unusual dry season this year.

Nevertheless, the resistance forces have little problems in finding shelters and food supplies and they are continuing fighting against Soviet-Kabul troops, he said.

/12913

CSO: 4000/328

AFGHAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES 24 JUL-2 AUG REPORTED

OW071054 Beijing XINHUA in English 0954 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, 7 August (XINHUA)--Afghan Mujahidin (freedom fighters) last week launched an attack on Pul-e-Alam, capital of Logar province south of Kabul, the Agency Afghan Press (AAP) reported today.

The agency said that the freedom fighters attacked the provincial headquarter with rocket fires on 2 August. As a result, 10 Kabul troops were killed and several others wounded. A building was razed to the ground.

On the same day, a group of the resistance fighters raided a security post in the sub-divisional town of Mohammad Agha in the province, killing four Kabul troops. Afterwards, the Soviet troops fired at a passenger bus in the town, killing 22 civilians, mostly women and children, according to AAP.

The agency said that the rural localities in Kalingar area in Logar province was made a target of Soviet aircraft bombing when a forcible conscription operation conducted by a contingent of Kabul troops on 28 July was frustrated by the guerrillas, who killed 24 Kabul troops in a rocket attack on them.

Meanwhile, said AAP, the Soviet troops conducted shelling on a Mujahidin center in the eastern Afghan province of Paktia on 29 July, but inflicted no loss of life on the freedom fighters. However, the toy bombs dropped by Soviet planes in the area on the same day killed one guerrilla fighter and wounded two others.

In Herat province of western Afghanistan, reported AAP, 12 guerrilla fighters were killed and 27 others wounded while defending their center in Ghorian sub-division from an attack launched by Soviet-Kabul troops on 26 July.

The guerrillas, despite heavy losses, forced the attacking troops to retreat carrying 20 dead bodies. They also shot down a Soviet plane during resistance, added AAP.

In Qandahar province in the south, the guerrillas destroyed a tank of a Soviet mobile force in Islam Dara area on 26 July. In another operation on 24 July, they blasted an ammunition depot near the town of Surab, killing seven Kabul troops there, according to AAP.

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CSO: 4000/328

MARXISM, WESTERN PHILOSOPHIES DISCUSSED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Zhou Wenzhang [0719 2429 1757]: "Correctly Handle Marxism and Contemporary Western Philosophies"]

[Text] The rapid development of science and technology, the radical changes in social life and the many different Western social science theories which emerge with such changes have raised many new questions for Marxist philosophy. The study of Marxist philosophy has increasingly revealed a boundless future. Yet the promotion and thriving of Marxist studies depend first and foremost on the correct handling of the attitude toward Marxism and contemporary Western philosophical and social science theories.

As for Marxism, we still have to overcome at this time two extreme attitudes. The first is the arbitrary dogmatic attitude which, as far as theoretical studies are concerned, not only confines oneself strictly to certain limits but also refuses to let others express any viewpoints that have not been mentioned by or are diametrically opposed to those of the classical writers. The other is the attitude of contempt which maintains that many Marxist views are outdated and useless. In our philosophical world, the first attitude is, relatively speaking, more prominent. These two opposing views have one common point: both have not really studied and understood Marxism. In a state of blindness, those who approve, affirm blindly and those who disapprove, deny blindly.

Because of this, it is extremely important that we should approach Marxism correctly. This correct attitude should be formed by two interrelated aspects. First, we should study in depth, and in particular, explore, the classical writers which we have not yet paid attention to; for example, the many ideas of Marx in his early works. Then we should explore the profound ideas contained in the classical writers' popular opinions which we already know. The ideas contained in such opinions are rich and have far-reaching significance, and they will emit even more brilliant brightness with the deepening of our understanding. And with the development of social practice, our understanding of these ideas will inevitably deepens. Second, we should, with this foundation, carry out the arduous task of enriching and developing Marxism. In the realm of thought, we should focus

on development and breakthroughs; in the realm of action, we should dare to develop and breakthrough and can no longer merely explain literally the meaning of the existing views of the classical writers or protect them emotionally. To develop and breakthrough is the inner demand of Marxism's great vitality as well as the urgent task proposed by the new era.

After the birth of Marxism, especially since this century, many philosophical and social science theories have also emerged in the West. There are also two extreme attitudes in approaching these theories at this time. The first is to deliberately elevate them, praising them without any basis, as if they could be used to supplement or even replace Marxism. The other is to deny them rashly, and without any basis, deprecate their inherent theoretical value and significance. In our philosophical world, the latter attitude is more prominent. There are many reasons for such rash negative attitudes, and the two most important are: first, preconceived ideas still have a strong hold. Such prejudices maintain that after Marxism, the bourgeoisie cannot produce any new and valuable philosophical and social science theories. The second is the lack of comprehensive study which seeks truth from facts, criticizing others' ideas without really understanding them, attacking them while seizing on a few words or phrases, or treating them with contempt based on one's preconceived prejudices.

Whether in history or the contemporary world, the appearance of a thought current or school is certainly rooted in economics and directly influenced by politics; yet we cannot ignore the inner logic of the development of the theory itself. The appearance of later theories, as far as understanding is concerned, is for the purpose of resolving the inadequacies of previous theories (even though this is based on one's own evaluation), or to search solutions to practical problems (even though these solutions may not necessarily be correct). I propose that as far as the various Western philosophical and social science theories are concerned, we should study them as human beings' understanding of the objective and subjective worlds at a definite time, and not treat them right away as bourgeois ideologies. The conclusion as to whether these theories are "proletarian" or "bourgeois", and whether they are "Marxist" or "anti-Marxist" has to come after, not before, their in-depth and comprehensive study and analysis.

To have a correct attitude toward Marxism and contemporary Western theories is a prerequisite for the development and thriving of Marxism. I am afraid that the two abnormal situations in the current study of Marxism is the lack of courage to breakthrough certain Marxist theories and the failure to absorb adequately valuable viewpoints of contemporary Western theories. Of course, to rectify this situation requires a non-restrictive scholarly atmosphere provided and created by society for the philosophy workers.

12380/9190

CSO: 4005/840

CONFERENCE ON CONFUCIAN THOUGHT TO BE CO-HOSTED WITH SINGAPORE

HK050508 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Zhen Fan]

[Text] Shanghai--China will hold an international academic conference on Confucian thought next spring, said Kong Lingpeng, the 76th direct descendant of Confucius.

The conference will be co-sponsored by China Confucius Foundation and Singapore's Institute of East Asia Philosophy, Kong said.

Kong, 67, vice president of the foundation, is a member of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice chairman of Shanghai Committee of China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

Scholars from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan will attend the conference, according to Kong.

"The study of Confucius and his thought is an academic endeavour," Kong said. "Much can be done through cultural exchanges with the rest of the world.

"The attitude toward Confucius has been a barometer of the official evaluation of him.

"I am glad the matter was clarified recently by our top leaders. Confucius 511.479 BC) is now assessed as a great thinker, statesman and educator in China's history."

Kong noted that Confucian thought was deeply rooted in China and, for a long time, was the dominant influence in popular ideology. Today Confucius is studied in the light of dialectic and historic materialism, Kong added.

"Confucian thought," Kong continued, "is applicable to our modernization drive. Confucius said that good officials should study hard. Isn't that what our cadres should do to be called professional?"

Kong cited an example. Confucius was once travelling with his students in Wei Kingdom, which had a big population. His students asked him how to run a state with such a big population.

"To enrich its people," Confucius replied.

"What after they are enriched?"

"Educate them."

Kong continued, "Our country is now embarking on economic reforms in a bid to enrich people, but much stress has been laid on education. Doesn't that fall in line with what Confucius said?"

One of the common cultural features of the economically developed Asian countries and areas is that people highly respect Confucius and make his ethics part of their education, Kong explained.

"In China we underwent a regressive period when Confucius was repudiated. Today our country is making progress, and the image of Confucius has been restored," he said.

Kong told CHINA DAILY that the foundation is planning to set up a China Confucius Research Centre. Under the centre, a Nishan Institute will be set up for the study of classics. Nishan is the birthplace of Confucius.

According to Kong, the first issue of CONFUCIUS RESEARCH, a quarterly magazine, came out last March. And another periodical, ORIENTAL STUDIES, is under preparation.

"Rooted in China, Confucianism has been introduced and developed in many East Asian countries," Kong explained. "The study of Confucian thought and its development in those Asian countries is what we cover in ORIENTAL STUDIES."

The centre will also set up a Confucius Museum.

When completed, the centre will have reception buildings, a guest house, hotels and many other modern facilities. It will be suited for international conferences, said Kong.

"To show our gratitude to donors from both at home and abroad, their names will be carved on a commemoration stone, on pavilions, or on buildings set up in their names," Kong said.

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CSO: 4000/332

REUNIFICATION ON BASIS OF 'DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM' ADVOCATED

HK071156 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1021 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Article by Ye Long [2814 7127]: "It Is Hoped That Mr Chiang's Words Will Carry Weight"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 5 August (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)--Following his reiteration in March of "reunifying China under the three people's principles," Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, in his recent congratulatory message to the China Yuan of Science, put forward a new slogan of "reunifying China on the basis of democracy and freedom." Mr Chiang Ching-kuo mentioned the reunification of China on two occasions in less than a half year, one more enthusiastically than the other. This has inspired all those who concern themselves with the great cause of China's reunification.

As the slogan of "reunifying China under the three people's principles" is much milder than that of "launching counterattacks on the mainland," and as the CPC has asserted that it is the true executor of the "three people's principles," Mr Chiang's reiteration of the slogan will enable both the KMT and the CPC to find a new topic for discussion apart from the issue of "one China." However, as the KMT has always considered itself the "orthodox executor of the three people's principles," people feel that "reunification of China under the three people's principles" is in reality "reunification of China under the KMT." The new slogan of "reunification of China on the basis of democracy and freedom" put forward by Mr Chiang Ching-kuo is, undoubtedly, good for dispelling people's doubts. Moreover, the slogan of "democracy and freedom" is also acceptable to the CPC. Therefore, the new slogan immediately evoked comments and speculation: Is there a sign indicating that the distance between the two sides of the strait is becoming shorter?

In fact, on the question of "democracy and freedom" both the mainland and Taiwan are making efforts to move toward this target, but there are also points for improvement. In the course of instituting economic structural reform in recent years, the CPC has also put political system reform on the agenda. It can be expected that as a result of political system reform, the mainland will open its door wider and its people will enjoy more democracy and freedom. Taiwan has made a major concession in handling relationships with personages outside the KMT, thereby taking an important step forward on the road of democratization. Judging from this trend, with the democratization process, the KMT and the CPC will have more common ground and the distance between the two sides of the strait will become shorter.

The problem now is to put into effect what they have said. The KMT and the CPC should show their sincerity in putting into effect what they have said; otherwise, their slogans, no matter how attractive they are, will be just like castles in the air. Since they advocate "freedom," they should allow the people on both sides to have free trade relations, free navigation and air traffic, and free contacts. Since they advocate "democracy," the people should be allowed to freely air their views and academics, experts, writers, artists, and politicians on both sides should be encouraged to make contact, discuss state affairs, and exchange views on the reunification of the motherland. Mr Chiang has expressed the hope that KMT members will "contribute their wisdom and mastermind good plans" and will "make efforts to blaze a new trail for the country." This attitude is worthy of appreciation.

Mr Deng Xiaoping once frankly said that he hoped he could see the reunification of the motherland in his remaining years. Is this not also Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's long-cherished wish? Mr Chiang has taken as his motto a poem of Mr Yu You-ren, a senior KMT member: Take into account the benefit of the people on the land under heaven, and your fame will last generation after generation. Time does not wait for the revered Messrs Deng and Chiang. We hope that before they leave the world, they will leave a peaceful, democratic, free, strong, and unified China for the coming generations!

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CSO: 4005/919

WANG RUOSHUI DISCUSSES MARX' PHILOSOPHY OF MAN

HK200746 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Report: "Wang Ruoshui Publishes Article on Marx' Philosophy of Man"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In an article carried in Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO, noted theorist Wang Ruoshui says that in order to do a good job in work for man, we must understand human nature. "The free development of each individual is the condition for the free development of all men." This is the basic characteristic of communist society.

Wang Ruoshui's article has more than 10,000 characters and was carried in Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO today and yesterday.

This article, entitled "On Marx' Philosophy of Man," holds that over a very long period, whenever Marxism was mentioned, people thought first of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, Marxism has been tainted with a harsh color. People also think that communism is a society in which "one can have whatever one wants." This is a common misunderstanding.

The article says that communist society is to turn all civilization created by man into an object of the essential force of mankind. Such civilization is to be enjoyed by all men, and is in turn used to develop and enrich human potentials in various aspects. Therefore, men of communism are free men, complete men, and enriched men. Material life is enriched, but what is more important is that spiritual life is enriched and men are enriched.

In his article, Wang Ruoshui stresses that we should never regard attaching importance to, and the realization of, one's value as individualism or selfishness. Nor should we understand making contribution in an oversimplified manner as making sacrifice. On the contrary, while contributing to society, one realizes one's individual value.

The article says that development of man to a high degree needs an appropriate environment, which can only be created by man himself. At present, China is undergoing a transition from "a sufficient-in-clothes-and-food type" to "a comfortably-off type." This means that the needs in enjoyment will also develop.

The needs for material enjoyment, for cultural life, and for appreciation of beauty was suppressed over a long period in the past. At present, these needs have been awakened and developed. This is an inevitable trend following the economic development.

In his article, Wang Ruoshui once more puts forward the question of alienation. He holds that the targets objects of human creation conversely satisfy human (subject) needs and develop human potentials. This is a kind of reaction and is humanization of targets and realization of freedom. Besides, there is another kind of reaction--that is, these targets can also break away from human control and become a kind of alienation force which in turn set themselves against man, do harm to man, twist man, and dominate man. In this way, alienation occurs.

Wang Ruoshui points out that the most important alienation is the alienation of labor. There is also the alienation of social relations, which are created by man. A specific social relations sometimes can conversely become an obstacle to further human development. A communist society not only overcomes the alienation relations between man and man, but also overcomes the alienation relations between man and materials.

The article concludes that reform is not just to develop the productive forces but also to create an environment and conditions appropriate for the development of talented people and for displaying human initiative and creativity. In this way, man himself is the most important productive force.

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CSO: 4005/919

ZHU HOUZE URGES YOUTHS TO AIR MORE DIVERGENT VIEWS

HK281415 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by correspondent Liu Min-yi [0491 2404 0308]: "Zhu Houze Encourages Young People To Put Forth More Different Views"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 July--This afternoon Zhu Houze, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a speech at an occasion held by the CYL Central Committee on the questions of political reform and building of a spiritual civilization.

In regard to the question of political reform and structural reform, Zhu Houze indicated that it falled for patience and 1 year of study before getting a clear understanding of the question.

As for the building of a spiritual civilization, Zhu Houze pointed out: It is necessary to study the relationship between spiritual civilization on the one hand and reform, opening up to the outside world, and commodity economy on the other hand.

He encouraged people to state their views and to be bold in airing divergent views. He said: Differing views can be refuted or left alone. We must be more flexible in this regard. The views of HONGQI only represent its own views. They can be refuted, because what has been carried in HONGQI does not necessarily represent the views of central leaders.

He said that the prospects for the emergence of economists from among young people are very bright.

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CSO: 4005/919

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CHINA'S RURAL AREAS DISCUSSED

Chongqing FAXUE JIKAN [JURISPRUDENCE QUARTERLY] in Chinese No 2 Apr 86
pp 76-78, 86

[Article by Xia Jixian [1115 0679 0341] and Lin Dongpin [2651 2639 0756]]

[Text] Today's radical changes in the rural social structure have led to rising juvenile delinquency with new characteristics and new dimensions. An in-depth study and identification of such characteristics and dimensions can contribute meaningfully to more effective control and a reduction of rural juvenile delinquency.

The economic structure of the rural areas has changed most rapidly. The implementation of the contract system in the rural areas has shattered the original production units. The development of productive forces has bred new forms of juvenile delinquency, such as theft of the means of production, including large domestic animals, tractors, and farm boats; willful destruction of crops and forests contracted by someone else; more crimes due to neighborhood quarrels and land disputes; and shocking crimes relating to one's specialization committed by self-employed individuals and people in special fields. According to a survey, 16 (45.7 percent) of the 36 rural juveniles indicted for hooliganism in 1984 in Ping Yang Country, Zhejiang, were in specific fields and self-employed.

The changes between people's need and its satisfaction due to the changing social structure have brought on new dimensions of rural juvenile delinquency. The changing spectrum of social needs accompanying the changed social structure tend to affect people's outlook. The ancients used to say: "People will prefer honor to disgrace when they are well clothed and well fed" and they will not ask anything more than adequate clothing and food. Today, the development of the social economy tears down the consumer's restraint. The moment a few villagers become wealthy, people begin to crave for not only better food and better clothing but also more fun. The less well-to-do also want to live better. Even those "10,000-2 yuan households" are out to earn still more money to support a still higher level of consumption. In the area of social administration, the young peasants who play an increasingly important role in the economy are likely to ask for a more and more active role in the political arena. But this reasonable expectation and its fulfillment just do not work in a direct ratio. Criminologists and criminal psychologists believe the failure to resolve the contradiction between people's needs and its satisfaction is a potent cause of crime. Today, 60-80 percent and sometimes even as high as

90 percent of the crimes committed by rural juveniles are property or sex crimes. This shows people's needs and their satisfaction have not achieved coordinated development nor are they properly resolved. In other words, when people's needs are reasonably satisfied, the crime rate drops accordingly. When the gap between people's needs and their satisfaction is wide, the crime rate goes up. Consequently, the correct handling of the new relationship between people's needs and the satisfaction of such needs deserves close attention. It is clear that economic development has led young people to seek ever greater economic independence. If they fail to reach the goal due to either a lack of qualifications or obstructions, they will be driven by abnormal concepts of value to resort to theft or robbery. By the same token, hooliganism and rape are likely to emerge when there are no proper vehicles for meeting their cultural, recreational, marriage, and emotional needs. The following is an analysis of two major categories of juvenile delinquency--larceny and sex crimes--in the midst of the changing rural social structure.

Larceny. As every household can independently engage in production and business, the interests of the larcenists have switched from means of subsistence to means of production. Cash and high-quality goods are now attracting larcenists in well-developed villages and urban outskirts, such as the villages in Jiangsu and Zhejiang and the outskirts of Shanghai. This signifies a new dimension in people's needs. Furthermore, the number of raids on enterprises run by communes, production brigades, villages, and towns has increased. These newly established enterprises, due to poor management and a lack of foolproof security measures, are major attractions to the larcenists. In 1983 and 1984, the incidences of larceny accounted for 50 percent of all the crimes committed in a county of Jiangsu. The manner of stealing has switched from prowling and stealing at night to theft both at night and in daytime and even by using tractors and cars. As people enjoy greater mobility and more leisure time, property crimes are reaching across the boundaries of villages, districts, counties, and provinces. Goods stolen in one place are sold in another. These crimes were unknown to the villagers in the past.

Sex crimes are mainly rape and hooliganism. When teenagers become physiologically and emotionally mature, they want to socialize with their opposite sex, fall in love, and get happily married. In the past, these wishes were dampened by lingering feudalist inhibitions in the rural areas. Now, in the wake of openness and economic growth, the rural youths are shaking off those inhibitions. Although this is a sure sign of social progress, any abuse of such wishes is likely to breed sex offenses which have already surfaced in the following areas: 1) Mounting sexual abuse of young girls. 2) Increase of daytime rape. In the past, rapes usually took place at night. Today, due to the changing mode of production and business operations, women, especially young girls, are raped during the daytime. 3) Increase of outdoor rape. Today, as more and more rural women go out to work and do business by themselves and as the rural environment is unique, criminals find it easy to commit outdoor rape. 4) Feminine hooliganism accounts for a major portion of the crimes committed by women. These women who move to cities to look for enjoyable living are vulnerable to undesirable temptations.

Once trapped, they sink low and pose a threat to society. 5) The influx of women abducted out of town contributes to more sex crimes. According to investigations, 10,000-20,000 women have been abducted in other provinces and brought to Shandong Province since 1977, and about 70,000 women have drifted from different provinces to Fujian. Most of them, young girls and young women, are raped and sold once again.

According to investigations, property and sex crimes account for a sizable portion of rural juvenile delinquency, which tends to increase annually. Take the rural inmates of a Jiangxi youth correction center of 1985, for instance: 39.5 percent of them were convicted for larceny, 19.3 percent for robbery, 0.8 percent for fraud, 23.7 percent for rape, and 7 percent for hooliganism. The ratio of inmates at a Zhejiang youth correction center convicted for rape has been growing annually: 27.3 percent in 1983, 31.8 percent in 1984, and 54.6 percent in 1985.

Today, there is a unique phenomenon among rural juveniles, and that is their exposure to criminal information and criminal temptation as the mass propaganda media invade the villages. The impact of motion pictures, television, and broadcasting on rural culture, ethical standards, customs, and concepts of law is so spontaneous that the younger generation, though stunned at first, suddenly begins to crave for and copy what appears before them. Pornographic recordings, videotapes, publications, and manuscripts are especially damaging to young minds. Take television videotapes, for instance. The city of Zaochuang alone has seized 16 obscene videotapes and over 300 class-2 videotapes. About 20 percent of the 925 videotapes banned and confiscated by the city of Fuzhou are obscene. According to investigations, a total of 90 reruns of an obscene videotape shown at Yujiancun, Guhuaixiang, Changdong County, Fujian, have corrupted over 5,000 people and 12 of them are refined young women who subsequently became clandestine prostitutes. In Ganjiang prefecture, Jiangxi, 55.2 percent of the convicted juvenile rapists committed the crime because of the very corrupt influence. The link between the villages and the outside world brought about by modern means of communication and transportation is further strengthened by more intensive economic activities. As the traditional structure of towns and villages crumble at the onslaught of urbanization, the towns which serve as local political, economic, and cultural centers are inundated by an influx of population and the speedy dissemination of information which breeds a mode of desperation. This opens a floodgate of criminal information and criminal temptation. Today, the crimes once confined to cities are ravaging the villages in diverse manners and dimensions.

Another new phenomenon is the rise of unhealthy social contacts of the rural youths. The demise of the age of the "self-contained and isolated" idyllic society due to mounting economic and cultural exchanges and the movement of population between urban and rural communities helps the rural youths broaden their scope of social contacts--a panorama of various interacting social factors, social relations, and divergent lifestyles. In terms of juvenile delinquency, these social contacts serve not only as a source of criminal temptation and criminal information but also as a framework of organized crimes which work through social contacts to draw individual criminals to congregate in organizations. The unhealthy social contacts

actually host bands of rural juvenile delinquents. According to the 1985 record on the rural juvenile delinquents incarcerated at a youth correction center in Jiangxi, 47.5 percent of them were involved in organized crimes, a tremendous change compared to crimes committed by individuals in the past.

Additionally, the lack of comprehensive control is also a major cause of rural juvenile delinquency. To foster the development of productive forces, the rural social structure at the grass roots has undergone drastic changes, including the substitution of administrative villages for production brigades, the replacement of communes by rural townships, and the emergence of individuals and households engaging independently in production and business. Since the administrative structure is not yet in perfect shape, and since the peasants are no longer dependent on the administrative organs and much less subservient to the village cadres, the new administrative organs are practically powerless to control the people. The party organ, public security organs, and village committees at various levels are beset by tremendous difficulties in their work to control and handle juvenile delinquency. Lax in discipline, the cadres of some village organs at the basic level do not fully understand the importance of educating and controlling the youths under the new circumstances. While striving lopsidedly to pursue the "hard targets" of production, they do not pay attention to the political education of youths and the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. They regard these as "soft targets." Any measure of comprehensive rehabilitation is difficult to implement because there is no authoritative organization or department to provide standard measures of comprehensive rehabilitation to guide the prevention and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. As the control networks radiating from the market towns are not yet in existence, there is no way to carry out well-planned measures to deal with the causes and circumstances of criminal activities bred by the changes in the rural social structure. Since those workable measures, such as localized joint defense, the responsibility system, the contract system, and village police precincts, are not yet widespread, rural juvenile delinquency is allowed to run its course, and very few get rehabilitated though many are blindly punished. Consequently, it is urgent to strengthen measures of comprehensive control for the rural areas.

5360/9835

CSO: 4005/819

AUTHORS TRY 'SELF-FUNDED' PUBLICATION

OW291220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1026 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (by XINHUA correspondent Guo Lihua)--He Shixi, in his 70s, who learned his traditional Chinese medicine skills from his forefathers, was worried over losing his skills because his only son refused to learn.

Earlier this year, he asked the Xuelin Publishing House here to print, at his own expense, a medical series of 28 volumes compiled by him, which includes secret recipes handed down from 28 generations of his ancestors since 1127.

He, now an adviser to the Shanghai Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute, said, "I'm very pleased to get the series published because I can pass on my family's experience to others this way."

In China, writers don't have to pay money if publishing houses agree to print their works. And they will be paid after their works are published.

Lei Qunming, a senior official of the Xuelin Publishing House, the first to undertake self-funded publication of books in China, said, "He's book is one of the 41 types of self-funded books that our house has printed since it was opened in 1981." In all, the house has printed 300,000 copies during that period.

About two-thirds of the books deal with academic research and the rest are in commemoration of noted figures. Most publishing houses will not print such unprofitable books, "because they either contain controversial views, are too academic or involve a high degree of difficulty in printing," he explained.

He continued, "I think self-funded publication is a supplementary channel for printing academic works and conducive to the prosperity and development of theoretical and academic research."

It is through this form of publication that many academic works have come off the press, he said. These include "Human Will and Life" by scholar Liang Shuming, "Structure and Functions of Aesthetic Perception", "Research into Water Resources in the Plain Areas" and "On Treating Leukaemia with traditional Chinese Medicine".

Writers are required to pay management costs in advance--10 to 30 percent of publication costs--he said, adding, "the payment will be returned if proceeds from publication exceed costs, he added.

A writer usually has to pay 3,000 yuan (about 800 U.S. dollars) as management costs before getting a 100,000-character paperback book printed in 2,000 copies.

"Our house does not charge management costs for some authors if their works prove creative or otherwise valuable," he added.

For example, the house waived the costs for Wang Jisheng, 35, author of "Structure and Functions of Aesthetic Perception" because he had expressed original ideas about aesthetics.

Employers of authors often pay the money for them. Some museums and research societies also ask to get books published at their own expense.

According to Lei, self-funded publication is being tried out in most provinces in China.

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CSO: 4000/332

BRIEFS

CLASSICAL NOVEL DATA COMPUTERIZED--Nanjing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Data relating to the 18th-century Chinese classical novel, "THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER", has been put into a computer system here, local officials said today. The data bank contains information equal to 2.25 million Chinese characters. Among the 4,000 items, one can find information on all aspects of the lives, experiences, appearances, garments, characters, education and talents of anyone of the 120 major figures mentioned in the novel and the layout of the major gardens described by it. At an appraisal meeting held this week by the Jiangsu Provincial Science and Technology Commission, experts said that establishment of the data bank is a milestone in the study of this classical masterpiece. The data bank has been developed by the Science and Technology Commission of Zhenjiang City and the Nanjing Engineering Institute. Researchers will attend an international symposium on the novel held in Harbin later this month. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 12 Jun 86 OW]

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CSO: 4000/332

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS 5-STRESS, 4-BEAUTY, 3-LOVE ACTIVITIES MEETING

Commends Advanced Units, Individuals

SK290250 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 28 July, the provincial commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-love activities held a press conference at Jinan's Nanjiao Hotel to commend army and civilian units and individuals advanced in promoting the spiritual civilization cooperatively.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and chairman of the provincial commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-love activities, spoke at the conference. After giving a general account of our province's basic situation in army-men-civilian cooperative activities to build the spiritual civilization over the past few years, he said: At present in carrying out the activities, efforts should be continued to implement the principle of emphasizing the leadership of local authorities, the ideological and political work, and the masses' own efforts to carry out the activities, and of combining the building of the spiritual civilization with that of the material civilization, the army-men-civilian joint efforts in promoting the spiritual civilization with the efforts of local authorities, and the efforts to promote the spiritual civilization cooperatively with the efforts to train competent personnel for the four modernizations. Leading persons at all levels should enhance their understanding of the great significance of the activities, further strengthen leadership, truly regard the activities as an effective measure for intensifying and improving the ideological and political work in the new period and for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, social conduct and social order, place the activities high on their agenda, make meticulous arrangements for them, and exert conscientious efforts to grasp them. They should carry forward the spirit of Laoshan, and carry out the activities to create the new in two fields and to compare with and learn from others in 10 fields in a more down-to-earth manner. They should conscientiously consolidate and improve the results of the civilized units built by army-men and civilians cooperatively, put forward new tasks for the activities to promote the spiritual civilizations cooperatively by army-men and civilians, and continuously push the activities to a new level.

(Cai Renshan), deputy director of the political department of the Jinan Military Region, urged, in his speech, all the commanders and fighters of the Jinan PLA units to further unify their thinking, enhance their understanding, foster the idea that the activities to promote the spiritual civilizations cooperatively by armymen and civilians should be geared to the need of the overall situation, and carry out the activities in a down-to-earth manner.

Miao Fenglin, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee, and vice chairman of the provincial commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-love activities, read the resolution on commending army and civilian units and individuals advanced in promoting the spiritual civilization cooperatively, and the names of the advanced units and individuals.

Amid lively music, responsible comrades of the provincial commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-love activities presented awards to 80 advanced units and 13 advanced individuals.

Urges 'Determined Efforts'

SK290451 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The 28 July provincial work conference on the five-stress, four-beauty, and three-love activities called for determined efforts to build the spiritual civilization in the latter half of this year in line with the requirements of the central authorities, and achieve good results in it.

The conference noted: The province has achieved encouraging results in building the spiritual civilization over the past year. However, at present a small number of localities and units lack an adequate understanding of the importance and urgency of intensifying the building of the spiritual civilization, and sufficient initiative in doing their work. Some of them do not have overall plans for building the spiritual civilization, fail to achieve remarkable results in the ideological education, and still have many problems in party style, social conduct and social order, which call for urgent solutions.

The conference urged: Over the next few months, emphasis should be placed on three fields of work. The first is to continuously intensify the ideological education focusing on communism. Continuous efforts should be made to conduct education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline, and on the legal system, and to popularize legal knowledge. The second is to step up work concerning the building of the spiritual civilization in the urban areas, and strive to notably improve the social conduct and social order of the 19 prefectures and cities by the end of this year on schedule as required by the provincial CPC committee and government. The third is to upgrade the level of activities to build civilized units, carry out the fundamental work for building the socialist spiritual civilization in a down-to-earth manner, and continuously develop work and create the new in the course of practice.

Miao Fenglin, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee, and vice chairman of the provincial commission for five-stress, four-beauty and three-love activities, presided over the conference.

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CSO: 4009/923

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK300348 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The seventh plenary session of the Advisory Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Muping County from 23 to 28 July. Su Yiran, chairman, and Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission, presided over the session. Comrade Su Yiran spoke at the end of the session.

During the session, Comrade Su Yiran relayed the guidelines of the forum of chairmen of provincial, municipal and regional advisory commissions sponsored by the Central Advisory Commission, analyzed the current political and economic situations, and discussed ways to better play the role of advisory commissions as political assistants and advisers.

Several departments, including the provincial planning commission, the provincial economic commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the rural work department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial scientific and technological commission, and the provincial education political and economic situations and the rectification of party style.

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran analyzed the main points of our province's current political and economic situations, and emphatically reviewed the work of the advisory commission. He pointed out: Since its establishment, the provincial advisory commission has followed the guidelines of the instructions on never interfering in CPC committee work issued by the party constitution and central leading comrades. On the one hand, it has actively supported the work of the provincial CPC committee and other CPC committees at various levels, and on the other, has conscientiously fulfilled the various work tasks entrusted by the provincial CPC committee, thus playing to varying degrees its role as an assistant and adviser to the provincial CPC committee regarding some issues.

Comrade Su Yiran also put forward four specific demands on the work of the present advisory commissions. The first is to fully trust, respect and continuously support the work of new leading bodies. The second is to continuously intensify the study of the basic Marxist theory, the relevant policies and principles of the central authorities, and legal knowledge. The

third is to conduct investigation and study successfully, pay attention to summing up good experiences, and discover and support some advanced typical examples. The fourth is to make good arrangements for the lives of the commission members, and show concern for retired cadres.

Attending the session were standing committee members of the provincial advisory commission, including Comrades Wang Runzhai, Li Zhiwen, Sai Feng, Wei Jiangyi, Li Yu and Zhu Yongshun.

After the session concludes, the participating veteran comrades will devote some time to studying Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and other reports.

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CSO: 4005/923

EAST REGION

FUJIAN TO LAUNCH SUPPORT ARMY CAMPAIGN

OW210226 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Recently the provincial government has issued a circular asking all localities to launch a practical and effective campaign to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs based on their respective local conditions while celebrating the 59th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA.

The circular urges all localities to make further efforts to implement the guidelines contained in the notification by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on respecting and cherishing the army and given active support to the work of reforming and building the army. The circular says they should go all out to publicize the army's important position and vital role in the drive toward the four modernizations and the new army-government and army-people relationships so that respecting and cherishing the army will become a general practice in society.

The circular states: All localities should sum up and popularize the good experience gained in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. They should check how well the work of giving special care to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs is carried out and see if certain specific requirements are met. Positive efforts should be made to settle the retired army cadres and soldiers. Meanwhile, service organizations for employing those personnel who can work for local departments as well as the military should be established and made perfect so as to give full play to the retired servicemen's leading and exemplary role in combating poverty and bringing about affluence in rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/923

EAST REGION

LIU FANGREN SPEAKS AT JIANGXI MEETING

OW271444 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A meeting was ceremoniously held in Nanchang on 26 July to sum up experience and commend the advanced units in reorganizing county and district people's armed forces departments into local governments. Some 300 persons attended the meeting. They included leading comrades of provincial party, government and army organizations Liu Fangren, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Baotian, Wang Guande, (Wei Changan), (Liu Ziming), (Chen Lijiu), and (Zhang Naigui); responsible comrades of the department concerned; responsible comrades of all prefectural and city party committees and military subdistricts; representatives of the 19 advanced units commended; and some cadres and fighters from units directly under the Jiangxi Military District and the Nanchang reserve division.

Wang Baotian, member of the standing committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the Jiangxi Military District, presided over the meeting. Wang Guande, deputy leader of the provincial group for the reorganization of the people's armed forces departments and political commissar of the Jiangxi Military District, delivered a summary on the reorganization of the people's armed forces departments in Jiangxi.

Liu Fangren, leader of the provincial group for the reorganization of the people's armed forces departments and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

He said: The reorganization of the people's armed forces departments into local governments is an important decision made by the party Central Committee to promote economic development, improve army organizations, and strengthen reserve forces for national defense. It is one of the important steps to achieve a strategic change in the guidance for national defense buildup. Party and government leaders at all levels should deem it their sacred duty to do the armed forces work [wu zhuang gong zuo] well, continue to maintain and carry forward the fine tradition of the party exercising leadership over the armed forces [dang guan wu zhuang], and surely strengthen their leadership over the armed forces work.

The Jiangxi Military District and all military subdistricts should continue to regard the people's armed forces departments as their subordinate departments, exercise military leadership and command over the people's armed forces departments, and ensure the implementation of the principles and policies of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission concerning building the reserve forces for national defense. The people's armed forces departments should be responsible to local party committees and governments as well as to higher-level military organs, handle correctly and well their relationship with the dual leadership, conscientiously accept the leadership of the party committees, governments and military organs, and complete all tasks.

Liu Fangren called on party committees, governments, and armed forces departments at all levels to reform their work in accordance with the principle of reducing quantity, improving quality, paying attention to priority tasks, and laying a good foundation. He urged the people's armed forces departments at all levels and their cadres to focus their work at economic construction, actively organize the militia to participate in the building of the two civilizations, do good militia-reserve work, and make even greater efforts to make Jiangxi's militia-reserve work one of the best in China.

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CSO: 4005/923

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNOR ATTENDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW110507 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] With the approval of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, a provincial educational work conference was held in Chuzhou City from 21 to 25 May on the eve of the first anniversary of the publication of the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Educational System.

Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Houhong, vice governor, attended and spoke at the conference. The conference reviewed the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Educational System and other relevant instructions on education, transmitted the guidelines of the 1986 work conference held by the State Education Commission, the central work conference on quality of teachers, and three other conferences, summarized Anhui's educational work over the past year, and set future tasks.

While fully acknowledging the excellent situation in Anhui's educational establishments, the conference especially emphasized, in the light of difficulties and problems existing in the course of advance, the need to give top priority to reform, steadfastly carry it out, harness the enthusiasm of the large numbers of teachers, cadres, workers, and staff on the educational front, as well as the whole community, in running schools, and strictly observe the law and special characteristics of educational work, working within our capabilities and adopting measures suited to local conditions, in order to achieve steady progress, open up a new situation in Anhui's education, and enable schools at all levels and of all kinds in the province to keep abreast of the diversified needs of economic and social development.

The central theme of the conference was to publicize and implement the compulsory education law, administer and promote education according to law, and conduct fact-finding investigations and adopt practical measures for further revising the plan and detailed rules for instituting the compulsory education law, to ensure a good basic education.

The conference held that it is necessary to formulate plans for developing vocational and technical education and combine reform of the physical labor system with the development of vocation education on the basis of social and economic needs.

The conference stressed the need to improve the quality of teachers and attach strategic importance to normal education. It is necessary to hold each level responsible for its educational work, and explore every possible channel and adopt various means to ensure the training of teachers qualitatively and quantitatively.

The conference mapped out a number of regulations governing raising of funds for education through various channels. To clarify current confusion in thought and understanding, the conference explained the differences between levying an educational surcharge and lightening the peasants' unreasonable burdens, work-study programs and business and enterprises run by schools, and between the endeavor by schools to increase revenues with legitimate means and unhealthy practices.

The conference participants reached a consensus that principal leading party and government comrades at all levels should earnestly attend to the educational work and regularly review Comrade Xiaoping's important instruction that a mature leader should attend to educational work. It is necessary to establish a powerful leadership system to exercise clearcut and rational supervision over educational establishments at various levels and of all types.

Attending the conference were officials in charge of prefectural, city, and county educational departments, and responsible comrades from institutes of higher learning, academies for teachers' advanced study, and departments concerned directly under the provincial government, totalling some 300 people. After completing all scheduled tasks, the conference came to a successful conclusion. The participants unanimously pledged to persist in reform, do more solid work, and strive to promote the educational undertaking in Anhui.

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CSO: 4005/923

EAST REGION

FUJIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERATION CONGRESS ENDS

OW250141 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Dispatch by reporters Liu Rongchang and Du Pishi]

[Excerpts] The second congress of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Social Science Societies concluded satisfactorily after 4 days in session. Comrades Cheng Guangyi, Zhang Gexin, Huang Ming, and Chen Mingyi attended the closing session held yesterday (15 July) morning. The congress heard and discussed a speech by Jia Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; discussed and adopted in principle Comrade Zhang Gexin's report on the work of the federation and the "Charter of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Social Science Societies"; and elected the federation's second board of directors.

A closing address was delivered by He Shaochuan, member of the standing committee and head of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, who is also the president of the provincial Federation of Social Science Societies. He said: The congress has successfully fulfilled its intended tasks. The congress has carried forward democracy and strengthened unity; it has also mobilized the broad masses of social science workers in the province to heighten their spirits, plunge into the work of reform, and contribute their intellect and wisdom toward the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Comrade Jia Qinglin has put forward his important five-point opinion on the development of our province's social science program, pointed out the new social science tasks for the new period, and placed new demands and hopes on the work of the Federation of Social Science Societies. All these are bound to inspire us to continue to make bold exploration and blaze new trails so as to open up a new situation in the work of the Federation of Social Science Societies.

He continued: The second board of directors of the provincial Federation of Social Science Societies has now been formed. The new leading body should display a new spirit and a new workstyle and should make new contributions to the prosperity and development of our province's social science program.

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CSO: 4005/923

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI TO PUBLISH WESTERN PHILOSOPHY SERIES

OW191306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Shanghai, July 19 (XINHUA)--A contemporary Western philosophy series is being published by the Shanghai Translation Publishing House.

Already published are works by German philosopher Ernst Cassirer, as well as works by Sigmund Freud.

The series will eventually include works under 50 titles, authored by 40 "representative" philosophers, according to a spokesman for the publishing house today.

For a long time in the past, non-Marxist contemporary philosophy works were not sold to the general public. The few books that were translated were available to concerned scholars and officials only.

The publishing house, with 135 translators of English, French, Russian, German, Japanese and other languages, has already published more than 1,000 translated Western literary, philosophical, economic and other works over the past eight years. These are available to anybody, the spokesman said.

It has also published reference books under 16 titles as well as teaching materials on history, law, economics and sociology for college students and teachers.

The publishing house now plans to publish another series on contemporary academic ideas to reflect the latest development and trend of thoughts in the world.

"We aim at integrating Chinese and foreign cultures to serve China's modernization under the open policy," the spokesman said.

At a recent conference on the introduction of foreign culture, a senior party propaganda official had this to say: "China cannot modernize if its open policy is restricted to economic fields."

Pan Yaming, deputy chief of the municipal party committee's propaganda department, spoke approvingly of the Shanghai Translation Publishing House for its work since it was set up in 1978.

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CSO: 4009/923

EAST REGION

SURVEY OF LARCENISTS IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 5, May 86 pp 16-18, 51

[Article by Cheng Xikui [2052 6932 1145] and Yang Fang [2799 2397]]

[Text] After the "crusade" began in August 1983, incidents of serious larceny in the city of Shanghai dropped to a monthly average of 10-20 cases but the monthly average bounced back to 30-40 cases after November 1984. Taken Yangpu District, a key industrial center, for instance. In the first half of 1984, there were two incidents of serious larceny, 16 percent of the serious crimes committed. In the first half of 1985, there were 15 incidents of serious larceny, 44.1 percent of the serious crimes committed, a 7.5 times increase over the number for the same period of 1984. This demonstrates beyond doubt the seriousness of felonious larceny. Such being the case, an examination of the characteristics, causes, and trends of the current incidents of larceny and the measures to cope with them become extremely important.

Working under the leadership of the Shanghai municipal political and legal commission, we surveyed the whole city and spent over 40 days studying the problem of larceny confronting Yangpu District. The vehicles of investigation include written questionnaires, solicitation of information, individual interviews, examination of files, and discussion forums.

The questionnaire investigation covered 500 incarcerated larceny convicts of two comparison groups (250 each) representing those convicted before the "crusade" and those convicted in 1985 (up to July 4). We conducted sampling investigations whenever appropriate. Over 60,000 items of data based on the questionnaire investigation have been processed and analyzed by computer. We have consulted 282 political and legal cadres. The following are our preliminary observations based on the findings.

I. Characteristics

1. The failure of the administration to keep pace with mounting difficulties of social control due to planned development of the commodity economy and an enlivened market mechanism provides opportunities for larcenists to operate. Shanghai's economic position has become even more prominent since the reforms and the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside and economic revitalization. Tourists, visitors, and businessmen are coming in continuous streams. Today there are about 1 million people who come to Shanghai from

other places. Their purchasing power has been on the rise year after year, 2.6 billion yuan in 1984, and 3.4 billion yuan in 1985, and it is expected to top 4 billion yuan in 1986. The influx of a huge transient population makes the maintenance of social order difficult, especially in the following areas:

A. People from out of town, especially individuals and trade agents from distant places, often carry huge sums of cash to do business in Shanghai. Objectively speaking, what they carry are additional objects of larceny. For instance, a sum of 18,000 yuan carried by a Xinjiang individual to purchase goods in Shanghai was stolen.

B. Lawbreakers among those who come to Shanghai, especially drifting larcenists, are responsible for additional cases of larceny. According to the statistics, 28.8 percent of serious crimes in January 1985 were committed by criminals from out of town. A sampling survey shows that before the "crusade" there was not a single outsider among 250 larcenists. In 1985 there were 7 outsiders among 250 larcenists. Zhou Yaodong, a criminal drifter from Jiangxi, slashed the handbag of a merchant from out of town in Store 101 and stole 2,800 yuan in cash the first day he arrived in Shanghai. The following day, he stole 11,000 yuan in cash by slashing the handbag of a purchasing agent in the same store.

2. Mounting larcenist operations focusing on individuals.

The current individual economy in China is an essential supplement to the socialist economy. However, the recent development of individual household businesses has been too fast for the administration to keep pace. Moreover, the lucrative earnings of the individual businesses are attracting the attention of larcenists, and the disarray of their business management is actually conducive to larceny.

The findings of the investigation show that many larcenist operations are tied to individual households as attested by the following cases:

A. The belongings of individual households have become the target of larceny. The number of individual and specialized households in the city attacked by larcenists during the first 5 months of 1985 increased 2.4 times over that of the same period a year ago. The fact that the individual and specialized households usually do not have adequate anti-larceny facilities and that large sums of cash are either kept in the house or on one's person actually invites larcenists.

2. Some individuals take part in larcenist operations. Chen Xuechang, who runs an electrical appliance repair shop, was convicted of collaborating with his nephew in stealing an electric welding machine from an electric welding plant for his own shop and for abetting another person in stealing a submersible pump.

3. Some individual households have become centers for receiving and selling stolen goods. Shen Bingchang and Chen Zhiwei, both larcenists, sold close to 1,000 jin of stolen copper to an individual named Ni, a coppersmith, who doubled the price to resell it or processed it before resale. He also asked his son and two other households to receive huge quantities of stolen copper. Finding it easy to sell stolen goods, Shen and Chen stole over 4,700 jin of state-owned industrial copper worth more than 17,000 yuan.

4. Repeat larcenists who have been through labor reform or education through labor. For instance, Wang Yunlong, an individual street peddler, twice convicted of larceny, has traded in 6 provinces and 1 city in East China where he committed larceny more than 60 times, netting over 4,500 yuan.

(3) Changing objects of larceny.

The objects of larceny used to be valuables. Lately the larcenists are looking for goods in great demand, such as five-needle pine, clivia, angora rabbits, etc.

II. Causes

The situations described above are due to various factors, some of which are caused by the subjective and objective factors affecting the criminals, and some by our own negligence and mistakes.

1. A major cause of larceny is the ideology of the exploiting class.

The questionnaires demonstrate that the 500 incarcerated larcenists committed the crime to sustain their unrestrained spending: 35.9 percent of them wanted to live better, 12.45 percent of them did it for gambling; 11.6 percent of them wanted to get what other people have, and 6.1 percent of them wanted to get ready to marry; 75.3 percent of them believe that relations between individuals rest on jockeying for position and each using the other for one's own ends; and 58.7 percent of them believe that "people should risk their lives for wealth like birds risking their lives for food." One convicted felon said: "I would rather die than live in poverty. It is meaningless to be alive when one cannot go to care shops, wine, dine, and have fun like other people."

2. Larcenists and traffickers in stolen goods join hands for mutual aggrandizement.

Some individual households and commune enterprises, bent solely on profit, are out to buy anything for profit regardless of its source or even when they know it is of questionable origin. Objectively speaking, the brisk marketing of stolen goods subsequent to the commission of a crime actually encourages larceny.

A. Some individual households trade in stolen goods more openly by turning their place of business into a center for receiving and selling stolen goods. Many people buy stolen goods at a low price and resell them for profit. Both sellers and buyers enjoy a tacit understanding not to question the origin of the goods.

B. Some commune enterprises which have no ready access to supplies are eager to buy goods of questionable origin for group and personal interests without any concern about the damage they do to the state.

C. In the past, when criminals did not have proper shipping equipment to deliver huge quantities of stolen industrial raw materials such as copper and steel, they sold them "little by little over a long period of time." Now the emergence of individual shipping contractors provides the service to haul huge quantities of stolen goods.

3. Some state-operated enterprises beset by poor morale are slack in management. According to the findings of the questionnaires, 40 percent of the 500 larcenists interviewed had stolen state property. For instance, Li Guoxing, a custodian at the Xuhui District warehouse of the Shanghai Storage Shipping Company, made inquiries and found out that a certain unit in Jiangsu was looking for steel products. He then used his position as a custodian and stole on two occasions a total 35 tons of steel worth 20,580 yuan which the other party shipped away right from the warehouse in its own truck. Some units keep their commodities in such a mess that the authorities in charge simply cannot keep track of their inventories because the records are in disarray. For instance, a certain unit in Yangpu District was burglarized. When the public security department asked it to check its losses, an audit of its books showed a surplus instead of a loss. There are still other enterprises which deliberately cover up any theft they are aware of. The reasons are: 1) The leaders of some plants are afraid to fail inspection and lose the ranking of civilized plants due to theft. 2) The leaders of some plants are afraid that their superiors will withhold their bonuses if they knew about the theft. The leaders of some units believe what is stolen belongs to the state and does not affect them personally, while the loss of a bonus is their personal loss. Consequently a few plants simply let larceny go unchecked. 3) The leaders of some units even blame their security departments for reporting thefts to their superiors and assisting the public security organs in apprehending the criminals. For instance, one unit even ruled that its security division would lose a given amount of bonus for every criminal apprehended. As for precautionary measures, the leaders of some units deem it worthwhile to spend money to place agents on anti-larceny duty. As a result, not having anyone on night duty provides opportunities for criminals to operate.

4. The intense interest of urban neighborhoods in the tertiary industry has weakened and affected the forces in charge of local safety. The people we consulted also attest that the emergence of the tertiary industry indeed has weakened the capability of the political and legal cadres responsible for local safety, by 55.9 percent majority.

5. Imperfect legislation and slack law enforcement.

1. For larceny to be indictable, the amount involved shall be 80 yuan. A theft perpetrated by a state employee in his official capacity constitutes an act of embezzlement which is indictable when the amount involved is in the neighborhood of 1,000 yuan. This is too lenient on crimes committed by state employees, especially when larceny operations involve collusion by both insiders and outsiders. For instance, if a principal embezzler is a state employee, his confederates would be charged like him with embezzlement and the criterion for indictment would be 1,000 yuan instead of 80 yuan. This is not effective enough to deter criminal activities. For instance, a custodian of a factory warehouse colluded with the employees of another unit to steal supplies from his factory by shipping out supplies worth 570 yuan more than the amount actually due the other party. Upon detection, the department in charge refused to approve their arrest on the ground that "a theft committed in one's official capacity is embezzlement, but the amount involved is not big enough."

Take the case of imperfect economic legislation on cash management, for instance. In the aforesaid case of Li Guo-xing, the unit that bought the steel Li had stolen wrote him a check for more than 26,000 yuan. Li refused to accept the check for fear of being detected. When the parties reached an impasse, the secretary of a village CPC branch intervened and let the buyer of the stolen goods write a check payable to a factory in the village under his jurisdiction which then paid Li in cash for a "safe-keeping charge" of 10 percent. That is how they managed to cover up the transaction.

2. A problem of enforcement

In processing a larceny case for the value of the property stolen, the damage caused by the criminal is rarely taken into consideration. For instance, when the home of a newly married couple is burglarized, even though the value of the property stolen does not amount to anything significant, the damage to their new furniture resulting directly from the theft is substantial. But the estimate of the value of the stolen property does not include the damage to furniture. We believe the estimated value of the stolen property should include the damage caused by the criminal act, which may also be severely punished in keeping with the circumstances.

III. Trends

1. The number of larceny cases has been increasing.

Our consultation with the political and legal cadres attests that there has been a 60.2 percent increase in the number of larceny cases. The reasons are:

A. According to statistics, 21.1 percent of all the crimes committed in the first half of 1984 were perpetrated by repeaters who had been convicted and put through reform by education, and the ratio went up in the first half of

1985. Today, those convicted and put through reform by labor or reform by education at the beginning of the "crusade" are being released one by one. Some of these larcenists who have not reformed well are potential repeaters.

B. The number of larcenists coming from out of town to Shanghai will increase. For instance, one county apprehended 27 who came to Shanghai from out of town and stole over 200 grams of gold valued at more than 4,000 yuan while they processed gold ornaments without a license.

C. A small number of staff and workers believe "petty theft doesn't hurt much, and pilfering is commonplace." There is a rising trend of individuals who seize any opportunity to steal.

2. Age brackets of larcenists.

Juvenile larcenists are worth watching. Considering all the crimes committed during the first 6 months of 1985, over 200 of them were perpetrated by juveniles under 16 years of age, a 2.5 times increase over that of the same period a year ago. The juvenile larcenists incarcerated at the municipal youth reformatory is likely to increase.

3. Categories of crime.

Larceny and fraud account for a growing ratio among all the economic crimes. The incarcerated convicts use to say: "Murder is not as good as robbery, robbery is not as good as larceny, and larceny is not as good as fraud. Larceny and fraud are worthwhile because they provide food, money, and a good time and the punishment is lenient." Such a frame of mind is worth watching.

IV. Countermeasures

In view of the aforesaid new characteristics, causes, and trends of larceny, there must be a package of effective countermeasures to crackdown on and prevent it in order to arrest its rate of occurrence as soon as possible and then cut it back step by step to the lowest level possible.

1. We recommend that a center for comprehensive control, investigation, and research be established under the municipal political and legal commission to work out as fast and as soon as possible an excellent program for the leading organ to reach policy decisions. The duty of the investigation research center is to investigate and study the different categories of criminal activities which are already known or likely to emerge and propose effective measures and programs for preventing and cracking down on them which the municipal political and legal commission may use for policy decisions.

2. Foster a higher ethical standard and kill the urge to take chances. Our questionnaire survey of the 500 convicted larcenists shows that at the time of stealing, 73.2 percent of them had this in mind: "Too bad if I get caught," "take a crack at it and see what happens," "nobody will find out," and "unlucky if I get caught." The most typical belief held by 43.3 percent

of them is "nobody will find out." It is clear that a vital step is to kill the urge to the larcenists to take chances, and that step could proceed in three different areas. The first step calls for prompt apprehension, especially in major cases, and severe punishment. This could warn the wavering elements and kill their urge to take chances. Second, launch lively propaganda on the rule of law in order to analyze the risks of taking chances and help the wavering elements exercise better self-control so as to neutralize their motive to steal. Third, reinforce moral education to foster a sense of shame and the will to suppress material desires so as to kill any evil thought of stealing.

3. Individual businesses should be protected and yet strictly controlled.

A. We must enact a complete set of regulations. We have studied Hong Kong's "Regulations Governing Peddlers," which were revised in February 1985. These regulations contain specific provisions governing the business scope, license, employees, agents, and stall fees of all peddlers as well as provisions and illustrations of the specifications and building materials of cooked-food stalls, stationary stalls, and shoe-polish booths. All violations are punishable by fine. This is quite reasonable. In view of the emergence of a large number of individual businesses, this city also should have a whole set of individual business regulations to protect the lawful interests of such individual businesses and to prevent them from breaking the law.

B. We recommend that when an individual businessman applies for a license, the department in charge should give him a lesson on the basics of the law and what are required of an individual business. Even those who have business licenses should still receive a lesson in order to popularize a common sense of the law and raise their perception of the role of law.

C. Prepare a handbook on successful law-abiding individual businessmen. It should cover the laws and regulations which individual businessmen should observe, success stories of those who abide by the law, and typical cases of lawbreakers.

D. We recommend that the industrial, commercial, and tax authorities tighten their supervision and control of the scope of business, sources of goods, and sources of raw materials of individual businesses.

4. Push for systematic management and comprehensive control in the key areas.

A. The factories and enterprises are the frontline of precaution. Every unit should work out its rules and system to guarantee that its precautionary measures actually cover the workshops and work teams. Tighten the management of resources. Organize people for night duty. Reward meritorious security personnel and those who report on lawbreakers. One who neglects his duty so as to cause the theft of factory property shall be held administratively liable and may be held criminally liable for dereliction of duty if the case is serious.

B. Reinforce local security work. As the base of social security work, the urban neighborhoods should not overlook security work while they promote the third industry, and should work through the third industry to improve security work.

C. Pay close attention to the key links of control and precaution. The principal districts are commercial districts, factory districts, residential districts, and amusement districts. Strengthen the management of offices, bathhouses, finance offices, messhalls, warehouses, and car sheds. Pay attention to where individual traders congregate and to hotels and the borders between the city and its suburbs. Strengthen the management of cafe houses, dance halls, movie theaters, bus terminals, and wharves.

5. To beef up political-ideological education and to build up the two civilizations as crucial links to prevent larceny.

The emphasis on the simultaneous building of the two civilizations is a strategy of socialist construction defined by the Central Committee which serves as our guiding ideology in the prevention of larceny. When the building of the two civilizations is in progress, we should push for the all-around prevention of larceny by fostering comprehensive measures which make factories responsible for their staff and workers, the schools responsible for their students, and parents responsible for their children. Different approaches with effective measures based on different situations should be adopted to deal with "broken families," ill-behaved heads of households, and those heads of household who feed but do not educate their children. Mobilize all the social forces to join together and see to it that every family gives its children a good education and makes the next generation so healthy and sound that larceny is stopped at its source.

5360/9738

CSO: 4005/820

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS--The 20th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee began today in Fuzhou. Today's meeting was presided over jointly by Cheng Xu and Wang Yan, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The meeting heard a report by Vice Chairman Hou Linzhou relaying the guidelines of the 16th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee; examined and approved, in principle, a draft of measures for improving inspection work of deputies to the Fujian Provincial People's Congress; heard and examined reports by (Liu Houren), deputy director of the provincial bureau of standardization and weights and measures, on the implementation of the PRC Law for Weights and Measures and on the implementation of the Fujian provincial regulations governing the management of commercial weighing and measuring instruments. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee Guo Ruiren, Wen Xiushan, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, and Gai Liangcheng. [Excerpt] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jul 86 OW] /6662

NEW SHANDONG PARTY MEMBERS--Shandong Province recruited some 136,000 party members last year, of whom intellectuals totaled some 67,000. Among these new party members, 95.6 percent had a middle school education level or above; 64.9 percent were 35 years old or younger; and 16.5 percent were women. [Excerpts] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /6662

FUJIAN: PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE--Fuzhou, July 19 (XINHUA)--Social science researchers in Fujian Province on China's coast say they will emphasize study of economic construction and the policy of opening to the outside world over the next five years. According to proceedings released today of a conference of the province's philosophy and social science society, which has just ended here, researchers said they will stress work on different models of economic development, optimum plant locations, and the impact of new funds and technology on China's special economic zones and coastal cities opened for foreign investment. The researchers said they will also emphasize study of the concept of "one country, two systems," which the Chinese Government has applied in resolving the Hong Kong issue. They said they would develop the theory behind the concept as well as consider its potential applications to the economic and political situation in Taiwan. Priority will also be given to research on the problems of Chinese who have emigrated from China to the rest of the world, conference participants said. Fujian is a

southeastern China coastal province, opposite to Taiwan, and one of China's major emigrants-sending regions historically. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0530 GMT 19 Jul 86 OW] /6662

FUJIAN'S WORK TEAMS--[By reporter Liu Xianpeng]--Fuzhou, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held a meeting today to send off some help-the-poor work teams and lecturing groups to work in 11 poor counties. The work teams and lecturing groups are composed of some 700 cadres from provincial party and government organizations. They will help improve the work of grassroots units and help the people become well-off in the counties. The 11 poor counties receiving the assistance from the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government are Pingnan, Shouning, Turong, Zhenghe, Jianning, Shanghang, Changding, Liancheng, Pinghe, Anxi, and Luoyuan. They have relatively major problems in qualified personnel, technology, financial and material resources, communications, and information. Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, addressed today's send-off meeting. He called on the comrades leaving for the countryside to have a sense of honor, responsibility, and urgency; help poor peasants solve pressing problems; and take the warmth of the party and the government to the remote and backward areas. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

JIANXI CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING ARMY--The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government has issued a circular calling for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and martyrs around Army Day this year. The circular says: This coming 1 August will be the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. Traditional activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and martyrs should be organized and carried out in all parts of the province around 1 August, with the stress to do good turns and practical work for PLA units and the families of soldiers and martyrs, to strengthen army-government and army-people unity, and to promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The circular calls for all localities to further implement the guidelines set forth in a circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on respecting and cherishing the army and vigorously supporting it in reforming and building itself. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86 OW]/6662

ZHEJIANG: SUPPORT FOR NEW LEADERS--The enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission closed in Hangzhou on 24 July. The meeting conveyed to the participants the guidelines of a forum of advisory commission chairmen of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions held by the Central Advisory Commission; it organized the participants in studying these guidelines. The meeting pointed out: Veteran cadres should wholeheartedly support the new leading bodies in work and strive to be advisers and assistants to the provincial party committee. The comrades present discussed the work of the provincial advisory commission taking into consideration reality. Since its inception 2 and 1/2 years ago, the provincial advisory commission, working under the leadership of the provincial party committee, has played a positive role in supporting new leading bodies and setting good examples. The participants held that to

support new leading bodies is a concrete demonstration of support for the party's cause and its correct policies, and it is their bounden political duty to work as one with the new leading body. Governor Xue Ju briefed the participants on Zhejiang's current economic situation. Tie Ying presided over the meeting and delivered a summing-up speech. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 24 Jul 86 OW] /6662

JIANGXI CYL WORK GROUP--The Jiangxi subgroup of the CYL Central Committee work group helping grassroot units left Nanchang for Beijing on 30 April after successfully completing its tasks in Jiangxi Province. The 16-member subgroup, that arrived in Jiangxi on 26 February, was led by Zhang Baoshun, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and (Li Bin), director of the youth department. In the last 2 months or so, the members of the subgroup visited seven villages and towns and four factories, mines, and schools in Yongxin and Ninggang counties, and old revolutionary base area. They discussed with local grassroot CYL cadres ways to invigorate CYL work in old revolutionary base areas and poor regions. They helped readjust or organize 46 CYL branches, trained some 1,600 CYL cadres, restored or built 44 youth homes, and organized about a dozen youth activities to improve the local economic situation. Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Wan Sahofen and Liu Fangren called on the subgroup comrades before their departure from Nanchang. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /6662

SHANGHAI STUDIES PARTY-GOVERNMENT--The Organization Department of the Shanghai City CPC Committee recently conducted an investigation and analysis of the first group of Shanghai enterprises practicing the system of plant directors assuming responsibility. Experience in these pilot enterprises shows that the key to successful implementation of the system lies, first of all, in the establishment of a new type of party-government relationship. The key to establishing these new relations lies in whether the responsible cadres of the enterprises' leading party groups are able to change their work ideas and the content and methods of their work, and whether the plant directors' ideological and professional level and their organizational and leadership skills are able to meet the requirements. According to the investigation, most pilot enterprises have achieved satisfactory results. Both the party and government have been, by and large, able to change their ideas, improve work, and develop fresh relationships in accordance with the requirements of the new system. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jul 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/923

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING CONCLUDES

HK021013 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The 4-day provincial conference on exchanging experiences in party rectification at district and township levels, which was held by the provincial CPC committee group for guiding party rectification, concluded on 30 April in Changsha. From start to finish, the conference was presided over by Sun Mensheng, standing committee provincial CPC committee and deputy head of the group for guiding party rectification. He also made a speech at the conference.

At the closing session, Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy head of the group for guiding party rectification, made a speech. In the course of the meeting, representatives from 20 units outlined their experiences in carrying out party rectification at grassroots. The units included Yueyang, Yiyang, Zhuzhou and Xiangtan prefectural and city CPC committee; Longshan, Changde, Longhui, Dong'an and Miluo county CPC committees; as well as party rectification liaison teams of the provincial and Hengyang City CPC Committees attached to Hengdong County.

At the morning session, Comrade Liu Fusheng in his speech proposed seven requirements for the next stage of work of party rectification at district and township levels.

First, we should set strict demands and really do well in the concentrated work of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

Second, we should firmly grasp the work of taking disciplinary measures, as well as the registration of party members.

Third, we should do well in the work of handling serious problems left over from the cultural revolution.

Fourth, we should continue to expend great efforts in building the leading groups at grassroots.

Fifth, we should further do well conducting education on party spirit.

Sixth, we should strengthen the building of the CYL in the course of party rectification in the rural areas.

Seventh, we should continue to do well in making preparations for party rectification at village level.

In his conclusion, Comrade Liu Fusheng said: Units which have undergone party rectification must regularly grasp the work of consolidating and developing the achievements of party rectification, so as to give full play to the party organizations' role of being a powerful fighting force, and the exemplary role of party members, while we build the two civilizations.

Also present were (Zhao Chuqi), vice chairman of the provincial advisory committee; Lou Qiuyue, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and other leading comrades.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' PRINCIPLE

HK160853 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] On 15 July, the provincial Federation of Social Science Associations and the provincial Social Science Institute held a joint forum in Changsha marking the 30th anniversary of the double hundred principle. The forum was attended by more than 40 social science experts, scholars and professors from 15 units, including the provincial Social Science Institute, the provincial Party School, the provincial CPC Committee's lecturers' group, as well as colleges and universities.

The forum was presided over by (Wang Qi), director of the provincial Social Science Institute and chairman of the provincial Federation of Social Science Association. Liu Zheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and (Liu Shiping), deputy director of the propaganda department, attended the forum and made speeches.

Comrade Liu Zheng pointed out: Leaders of social science, natural science, literary and art circles must provide a suitable environment for developing academics, theory and culture. They must encourage and protect comrades of the theoretical circle, and not interfere in academic studies by using administrative means. They must separate political issues from theoretical ones, while supporting the practice of free discussion among people holding different viewpoints. Comrades of the theoretical circle should also work hard in probing, and be bold in proposing their viewpoints. We must develop a democratic atmosphere among comrades of the theoretical circle, and allow different schools of thought to contend on academic issues. During the contention, we should strive to seek a common understanding on the key points, rather than adopting the practice of attacking each other. Provided that we coordinate with each other and are united, we can further promote our standard of theory and really invigorate our academic studies.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI'S WEI CHUNSHU URGES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK020227 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] In his report on the draft seventh 5-year plan, regional government chairman Wei Chunshu called for vigorous efforts to step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The region should focus on the following four points at present and for a time to come:

1. Strengthen and improve ideological and political work. Invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the world have brought us a lively and vigorous economic system. People have broadened their vision and gained new knowledge and new concepts. Inevitably, however, they have also brought us some negative and unhealthy things.

In our current ideological and political work, we must pay particular attention to repeatedly publicizing and establishing the following basic points: We must vigorously develop commodity economy, and also pay attention to eliminating and correcting the idea that money is the most important thing; we must further break down the egalitarianism in the distribution system of having everybody eat out of the same big pot, and also guide people to guard against and discard the narrow-minded mentality of focusing on individual gain and loss and the mercenary viewpoint of laboring no more than what one is paid for; we must further expand enterprise decisionmaking powers and turn the enterprises into socialist commodity producers and operators responsible for their own profit, loss, and operations, and we must also guide the enterprises to correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state, the enterprises, and the workers, and to spontaneously put the state's interests first.

We must further open up to the world and, at the same time, be vigilant against corruption by bourgeois ideas and life styles. We must prevent these things from affecting and poisoning the people, especially the younger generation.

2. Resolutely correct unhealthy trends. These trends appeared for a time in certain areas and units, seriously harming the prestige of the government organs and spoiling the social mood. We have taken and are taking steps to deal with this problem, and a turn for the better has started. We must continue to grasp this work in the future.

3. Bring socialist democracy into further play and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis. The region has launched a struggle to crack down heavily and swiftly on serious crime in recent years, scoring great victory. There has been a marked turn for the better in public order. However, some new problems have arisen in the new situation. The public security and judicial departments must closely cooperate with the procuratorates and courts and rely on the different departments and the whole of society to comprehensively solve the problems have arisen in the new situation. The public security and judicial departments must closely cooperate with the procuratorates and courts and rely on the different departments and the whole of society to comprehensively solve the problems in public order.

4. Continue to launch the drive for five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, and the activity of joint building of spiritual civilization by army and people.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG MEETING HONORS PEASANT MOVEMENT INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY

HK051340 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
3 May 86

[Text] This morning, some 300 people of various circles in Guangzhou held a gathering in a classroom of the old site of the Guangzhou Peasant Movement Institute To Mark the 60th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's Running the Peasant Movement Institute.

Beginning July 1924, the Guangzhou Peasant Movement Institute was run by the CPC to train cadres for the peasant movement and to promote the development of the peasant movement. The older generation of revolutionaries of our party, such as Peng Pai, (Yuan Xiaoxuan), and (Luo Qiyuan), successively acted as director of the institute.

Today, 60 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong acted as the sixth director. The Guangzhou Peasant Movement Institute trained a total of some 800 backbone elements for the peasant movement and played a very great part in the development of the peasant movement.

Attending this morning's commemorative gathering were 23 veteran staff members of the Peasant Movement Institute, including Wang Shoudao, Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee member; Cao Guanghua, deputy secretary of the Central Military Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission; Zhang Mingyuan, CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee member; and Wang Jiangong, Nei Monggol CPPCC committee vice chairman. Leading comrades of the central authorities, Guangdong Province, and Guangzhou City, including Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, (Luo Ming), Qi Feng, Chen Yueping, Xu Shijie, Zhang Haiqing, Ou Cnu, and Chen Qiqi; responsible comrades of the Guangzhou Military Region and Guangdong Military District, including Zhang Zhongxian, Zhang Wannian, (Sun Zhicheng), and (Wu Changfang); and comrades of all departments concerned, totaling some 300 people, attended the commemorative gathering.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Wang Shoudao and Cao Guanghua, veteran staff members of the Peasant Movement Institute, spoke at the commemorative gathering.

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CSO: 4009/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN GOVERNOR ON IMPROVING WORK STYLE LIFE

HK051532 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] In accordance with the arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we must resolutely correct and seriously eliminate bureaucraticism of standing high above and being divorced from the masses and performing one's official duty in a perfunctory manner; the officialism of turning a cold shoulder to and setting obstacles before the masses; the selfish departmentalism of disregarding the overall situation, shifting one's troubles onto others, and disputing over trifles; the liberalism of refusing to study and implement the party's policies and spreading hearsay and rumors; the factionalism of putting human sympathy above party spirit and human relationships above principles; seeking fame and position, concern for personal gains or losses, and taking advantage of one's power to do business and make profits. These remarks were made by provincial Governor He Zhukang in his report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The governor said that these problems appeared in a handful of units and people, but if we fail to resolutely correct them, they will do much harm to party style and administrative style, undermine reforms, and jeopardize economic construction. He demanded that leadership organs at all levels, particularly provincial organs, and responsible cadres at all levels, particularly high-ranking cadres, take the lead in improving work style. They must set a good example and be honest in performing their official duties. All cadres in government organs at all levels must always bear in mind the target of serving the people wholeheartedly, pay less lip service, do more practical things, seek no false reputation, and pay attention to practical results. They must correct the old work style of reporting only good news and not the bad, boasting and exaggerating facts, doing work in a superficial manner, and practicing flourishes. They must refrain from doing things indiscriminately and rushing into mass action. Cadres at all levels must establish the idea that exercising leadership means providing service and the idea that higher levels must serve lower levels; cadres must serve the masses and departments must serve each other. They must do their utmost to play the functional role of government organs in exercising leadership over the economy in the form of service.

In his report, Governor He stressed that the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a plan for simultaneously developing the building of socialist material civilization

and spiritual civilization and promoting each other. It is also a plan for strengthening the building of socialist democracy and the legal system. It is necessary to carry out ideological and political work throughout the course of building socialist modernization and to grasp both ideological and political work and economic construction. On the one hand, we must grasp reforms; on the other, we must grasp rule by law.

Governor He demanded that we must, in close connection with the reality of structural reform and economic construction, persevere in conducting education on the people throughout the province in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism, constantly conduct education in current situation, policies, and rule by law; oppose and resist bourgeois liberalism and the invasion of capitalist, feudalist, and other decadent ideas; advocate healthy professional ethics; straighten out guiding thought on business operation; and do business and run factories in a civilized way. Comrades on the ideological and theoretical front and in journalistic, publishing, radio, television broadcasting, film, drama, music, dancing, fine arts, and other cultural fields must provide society with more healthy and noble spiritual products by their creative labor, so as to upgrade the spiritual state of the people to a new level, to enrich the people's spiritual life, and to encourage them to make progress in building the socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN LEADERS ATTEND PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

HK290854 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] This morning, the fourth session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its third meeting at the provincial military district hall. The participants listened to the provincial people's congress standing committee's work report delivered by Huang Daoqi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; the provincial people's higher court work report delivered by President Liang Zhiren; and the provincial people's procuratorate work report delivered by Chief Procurator Ma Chunyi. The participants also adopted the election method for this meeting.

The work reports were discussed this afternoon by the deputies participating in the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Chen Xinmin, executive chairman and vice chairman. Other executive chairmen of the meeting included (Yu Yonghai), (Wang Yizhi), Shi Bangzhi, (Li Zhenting), (Li Zhensheng), Wu Zhiyuan, (Chu Shengke), (Chen Bingzhi), (Zhou Guodao), (Zhou Qi), Huang Daoqi, Xie Xinying, and (Li Dengshi).

Today's meeting was attended by provincial leaders including Mao Zhiyong, Xiang Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, and Chen Xingling. Also present were the provincial CPPCC members who attended the fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC, deputies to the NPC in Hunan, other leaders of the provincial government, and responsible people of provincial organs and mass organizations.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RANKS OF TEACHERS

HK091114 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that all places and departments grasp the building of the ranks of teachers as a focal point of developing the educational cause of our province. In conjunction with realities, we must take effective measures to do a good job in building the ranks of middle and primary school teachers.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, our province must replenish some 44,000 junior middle school teachers, 4,700 teachers of senior middle schools and of cultural subjects of senior secondary vocational schools, and 4,000 teachers of professional subjects of senior middle schools. The provincial government has demanded: All places must implement the principle of regarding in-service training, spare time training, and short-term training as the main work; develop correspondence, television university, and satellite television education; and take the forms of broadcasting, short-term writing, and self-education, to strengthen the training of teachers. Teachers training colleges and schools, colleges of education, and colleges of teachers refresher courses must firmly establish the aim of serving general education and do their best to shoulder the task of training middle and primary school teachers.

The provincial government has demanded: All places must do well in stabilizing the ranks of teachers and readjusting teachers of schools run by the local people and resolutely prohibit the transfer of qualified teachers to do non-educational work. Those who have been transferred from the education front contrary to the provisions of the relevant documents of the provincial CPC committee must be resolutely sent back to the education front. Without the approval of the provincial authorities, no place or unit is allowed to employ middle and primary school teachers. Teachers' training colleges and school graduates must be allocated to schools to take up teaching and must not be retained for other jobs.

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CS0: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK160801 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Commentator's article: "The Building of Spiritual Civilization Must Pave the Way for the Development of Productive Forces"]

[Excerpts] Over the past few years, the CPC Central Committee has stressed time and again that while strengthening the building of socialist material civilization, we must vigorously strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. This is the simultaneous grasping of two civilizations slogan which people usually quote. This slogan has become the masses' practical action in reform of the economic structure, reform on other fronts, economic construction, and other aspects of work. Very great achievements have been scored.

However, some comrades hold that over the past few years, material civilization has improved while spiritual civilization has declined. They even believe that the aim of going in for building of spiritual civilization is to correct and remedy the defects and faults occurring in economic reform. These views do not conform to the practical situation.

Over the past few years, the development of reform of the economic structure and of economic construction in our country has produced profound effects on people's ideas and on their concepts of culture and morality, resulting in a very great change in spiritual production and cultural life. For example, the planned development of the rural and urban commodity economy has broken through the shackles of outworn concepts so as to enable people to widen their field of vision, to clearly see the economic and technological discrepancies between our country and foreign countries, and to arouse their enthusiasm for opening up a new path and advancing. The development of the commodity economy has caused a change in people's spiritual state and [word indistinct] socialist spiritual civilization is to improve people's ideological, moral, scientific, and cultural quality.

With the enhancement of people's ideological and moral levels and the improvement of their scientific and cultural development they can effectively understand and handle all problems in the development of the commodity economy, of reform, and of opening up, and promote the development of commodity production. Therefore, we must not simply, and incorrectly, think that the aim of

grasping the building of spiritual civilization is to correct the defects of economic reform, but clearly understand that the main task of the building of spiritual civilization is to open up a path for the development of new productive forces. Viewing the problems from the overall situation, we can understand profoundly the relations between the building of material civilization and the building of spiritual civilization and the implication of simultaneously grasping two civilizations and develop reform and opening up in depth.

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CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN LEADER DISCUSSES RURAL IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK160255 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On the even of the universal unfolding of rural party rectification in Henan, Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei went to Liuzhuang Village in Xinxiang County to investigate and study questions of how to do a good job in rural ideological and political work in the new period.

The party general branch of Liuzhuang has constantly paid attention to the simultaneous building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. In close connection with the actual conditions, it has unswervingly implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, and has scored outstanding achievements in building the two civilizations.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei paid a special visit to Liuzhang on 14 June to seriously sum up the village's experiences in ideological and political work in the new period. He convened a forum there and listened in detail to reports given by party general branch secretary Shi Laihe and other members of the branch on grasping ideological and political work. Liu Zhengwei gladly listened to these reports. He fully affirmed their experiences and methods and summed up their experiences into four points.

- 1.. The party general branch has clear guiding ideas and persistently grasps production with one hand and ideological and political work with the other. It has closely integrated economic work with ideological and political work.
2. It has consistently carried out education in the four basic principles and in possession of the four qualities.
3. The role of the party general branch as a powerful fighting force and the model and leading role of the party members have been brought into full play.
4. A complete system for ideological and political work has been built up over a long period of practice, and some methods of doing this work suited to the characteristics of the new situation have been probed. There is clear division of work between the party general branch members, the CYL, and women cadres. Five of the nine party general branch members concentrate on grasping ideological and political work. All the village's 36 production units, covering 7

specialities, have people grasping ideological and political work. All the 78 party members in the village are assigned to maintain contacts with households, and visit them at least twice a month for heart-to-heart talks. Thus ideological and political work is done for each home and for the mind of each person.

Comrade LiuZhengwei said: The Liuzhuang party general branch has, in the course of long practice, created rich experiences in building spiritual civilization and in ideological and political work. It has provided very good teaching material for rural grassroots party rectification. This material is of universal guiding significance for ideological and political work throughout the rural areas. The departments concerned should seriously sum up this material and popularize it throughout rural Henan.

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CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RALLY COMMENDS PEOPLE FOR VICTORIES IN BATTLES

HK171525 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpts] This morning, the regional people's government and Guangxi Military District ceremoniously convened a rally in Nanning to commend the people for winning victories in the war of counterattack against Vietnam. Attending this rally were some 400 representatives of heroic models of PLA units, armed police, militia, laborers working on public projects, a reserve force who rendered meritorious service and some 160 specially invited representatives. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang, Guangxi Military District Commander Li Xinliang, Political Commissar Xiao Xuchu, and Regional People's Government Vice Chairman Zhang Chunyuan attended the rally. Others attending this commendatory rally were responsible comrades of the Guangzhou military region and a department concerned of the PLA general staff department, including Zhang Xudeng and Chen Chao; and leading comrades of the Yunnan Military District, departments concerned of various provinces and cities, and all fronts.

Guangxi Military District Political Commissar Xiao Xuchu delivered the opening speech at the rally. He hoped: The representatives will seriously sum up experiences, further strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people, and win a new victory in defending our borders and resisting the enemy.

After that, Regional People's Government Vice Chairman Zhang Chunyuan spoke at the rally. On behalf of the regional CPC committee, regional people's government, and people of all nationalities throughout the region, he extended warm greetings to the rally.

Zhang Xudeng, Chen Chao, and Yunnan Military District's Political Department responsible person (Yuan Huaiying) also spoke respectively at the rally and extended warm greetings to the rally.

At the opening ceremony, Guangxi Military District Commander Li Xinliang made a report: "Bring the entire force into play and the army and people must build the border areas together."

Eight units, including the air force unit stationed in Guangxi, the Yunnan Military District, and Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government, presented silk banners to the rally.

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CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MEETING DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA WORK TASKS

HK180313 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee's propaganda department recently held a forum on propaganda work, which conveyed the spirit of the national forum of propaganda department chiefs of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and focused discussions on the key points in propaganda work in the new situation and on doing creative work.

After 5 days of study and discussion, the participating directors of prefectural and city propaganda departments unanimously held that propaganda work in the new period should be centered on grasping the main orientation in reform and construction, and focus on seriously publicizing the party policies and studying and promoting ideological and political work.

Hou Zhiying, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, spoke on how to do creative work. He said: Creative work is not ordinary work. First, we must attach importance to propaganda work and to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must uphold the four basic principles and center ideological and political work on reform, opening up, and invigoration.

He said: To do creative work, we must cherish, preserve, consolidate, and develop the new political situation. We must create an atmosphere of relative relaxation, concord, and harmony. To do this, we must continue to eliminate leftist influences, strengthen the building of the legal system, learn how to correctly handle contradictions within the party and among the people, and seriously straighten out the party style and social mood. We must also strengthen dictatorship and crack down on all types of crime. The party and government leaders at all levels must continually improve their work style and be constantly concerned for the daily life of the cadres and masses.

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CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK231033 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] When inspecting rural areas at Jiaozuo, Hou Zhiying, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that the focus of rural political and ideological work in the new period is to grasp the education in ideals, discipline, the current situation, policies, the basic knowledge of dialectical materialism, and the knowledge of commodity economy; and to build high-standard and multi-layer civilized villages.

From 28 June to 5 July, Comrade Hou Zhiying enquired about the building of 12 civilized villages and townships in Jiaozuo City. He was satisfied with the great changes and the gratifying results achieved in building civilized villages and townships in the Jiaozuo area since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Hou Zhiying pointed out that in building spiritual civilization in the next stage, attention should be paid to grasping the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to make the focus clear, give prominence to the focus, and grasp the focus.
- 2; It is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work. The focus should be laid on grasping ideological education for young workers and peasants.
3. It is necessary to firmly grasp the building of civilized units in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's requirement on persevering in the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves.
4. It is necessary to strengthen organizational and ideological consolidation of propaganda personnel.
5. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the building of spiritual civilization and effectively implement the principle of grasping the two civilizations simultaneously.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADER DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

HK200315 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, said at a provincial discipline inspection work conference today that the current work of straightening out party style and correcting unhealthy trends includes seriously investigating and dealing with people who wave the banner of reform and take advantage of loopholes in reform to indulge in various malpractices, abuse their powers, line their pockets with public money, and engage in other violations of law and discipline. The work also includes taking a clear-cut and firm stand in supporting reform and enthusiastically helping comrades who make mistakes in reform to correct them and continue to forge ahead.

He said: The aim of grasping reform and also of improving party style is to eliminate the remnants of feudalism and backward habits and customs, develop the productive forces, and build a socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization. By correcting party style, and straightening out unhealthy trends such as bureaucratism, abuse of power, the practice of looking for money everywhere, and so on, we will be able to eliminate the interference caused to reform by negative factors and ensure the implementation of the principle of reform and opening up. If we grasp party style in isolation from reforms, we are bound to stifle the economy to death. And if we grasp reforms in isolation from party style, we are bound to cause economic chaos.

Zhao Fulin said: In grasping party style and correcting unhealthy trends, we must take a serious attitude in investigating and dealing with major cases, and also draw strict distinctions between right and wrong and draw clear policy demarcation lines. So long as we study seriously, enhance understanding, step up investigation and study, and pay attention to drawing clear party style and in reform.

This conference was held in Wuchang from 15 to 19 July. Ding Fengying, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, delivered a work report.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN HOLDS LEGAL SYSTEM WORK CONFERENCE

HK231005 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on legal system work opened in Changsha this morning. Chen Bangzhu, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and provincial vice governor; Dong Zhiwen, standing committee member and secretary of the political and legal committee of the provincial CPC committee; responsible comrades of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities and of the relevant provincial departments and bureaus; and specialists and scholars engaged in teaching and research in economic law from all universities, colleges, and scientific research units attended the meeting, totaling more than 190 people. Comrades of Guangxi, Hubei, Henan, and Wuhan City People's Governments and economic law research committees were also invited to attend the meeting.

At the meeting Comrade Chen Bangzhu delivered a report entitled: Vigorously strengthen the building of the legal system to ensure the smooth progress of reforms and construction in the province.

He said that strengthening the building of the legal system is a requirement for ensuring the smooth progress of the reform of the economic structure, for opening up to the outside world, for maintaining the continuity and stability of the party's policies, and for meeting the changes in functional role of government organs in administration. It can turn legal means into an important means for regulating economic relations and activities.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu then reviewed the current situation in the province's economic and administrative legal system.

In conclusion Comrade Chen Bangzhu arranged tasks for building the legal system in the future.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 22 JULY

HK231250 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The 20th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened today. This morning's plenary meeting adopted the agenda of this meeting. This meeting will listen to, examine, and discuss the report by the provincial people's government on the revision of our province's Seventh 5-Year Plan and its 1986 plan and the report on the situation on our provincial goodwill mission's visit to the State of Colorado of the United States and examine and discuss the Hunan Provincial regulations on the protection of cultural relics and the draft laws, and rules, including the Hunan Provincial regulations on water and soil conservation, the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefectural regulations on the exercise of autonomy, and the main points of the program for the work of the Standing Committee during the period of the five meetings of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Chairman Jiao Linyi presided over today's plenary meeting and spoke. Vice Chairmen Huang Daoqi, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Chen Yuntian, and Li Tiangeng attended the meeting. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of the Provincial People's Higher Court, Provincial People's Procuratorate, departments concerned under the Provincial People's Government, six cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, and people's congress work liaison departments of all prefectures, and some county and city people's congress standing committees.

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CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG RESETTLES DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES

HK231515 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Report: "Guangdong Province Will Resettle Nearly 10,000 Demobilized Army Cadres Transferred to Civilian Work Within the Next Few Days"]

[Text] This year the state assigns some 9,800 demobilized army cadres to the province. The handing over work began on 15 July, and will be finished within the next few days.

To properly carry out cooperation between the army and local authorities so that they can jointly fulfill this year's resettlement task, the provincial resettlement work group yesterday morning held a meeting of all groups dispatched to Guangdong by all major units of the army. At the meeting, on behalf of the provincial government, Yang Li, chief of the provincial resettlement work group and vice governor, spoke of the political and economic situation in the province and aired his views on the assignment of this year's demobilized army cadres. He said that this year, demobilized army cadres would mainly be assigned to grassroots enterprises and institutions to strengthen economic lever departments and legal departments. In assigning demobilized army cadres, attention must first be paid to the needs of local economic construction and then to individual demands. Individual demands must be subordinated to the needs of work. Yang Li expressed the hope that the demobilized army cadres would carry forward the glorious tradition of the army and accept the jobs assigned by the organization. He also requested the army to help conduct ideological work among the demobilized army cadres transferred to civilian work.

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CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN RIBAO URGES WORKING IN CREATIVE FASHION

HK301431 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: "We Must Be Skilled at Working in a Creative Fashion"]

[Excerpt] As some of our comrades often take a one-sided approach to thinking, it is liable to give rise to such problems as mechanically and indiscriminately copying others and applying others' experiences without making concrete analysis in the course of implementing instructions of the higher authorities. The province has had many bitter lessons in this respect.

We must understand that the policies of the central leadership are designed for the whole country. We should of course implement resolutely the policies which correspond with our local conditions. As for those policies which do not fully correspond with local conditions, they must be implemented flexibly in connection with local conditions. Working in a creative and flexible fashion is a positive attitude, which is meant for better implementing the principles and policies of the central leadership. To deal with things in light of the practical situation, we will, in the course of implementing central instructions, unavoidably adopt some necessary and flexible measures in accordance with the general requirement and essence of the instructions. This is not only allowable but also necessary. Recently leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee put forth three principles on this problem.

1. The general principle of central policies must be upheld. If some departments can grasp the essence of the general principle with assurance, they may flexibly change their specific regulations.
2. Efforts should be made to help develop productive forces, improve economic results, increase useful social wealth, make the country rich, and benefit the people.
3. It is not allowed to seek private interests by taking advantage of one's power under the excuse of reforms and flexible measures.

These are three extremely important principles. While adopting flexible measures, we must prudently make policy decisions according to these three principles.

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CSO: 4005/922

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN MEETING ON POLITICAL REFORM--Political structural reform has become imperative in the wake of the development of reforms of the economic structure. It is the guarantee for the deepening of the economic structural reforms. This was the common view of a forum of some Henan theoreticians convened on 26 July by the provincial federation of social sciences associations and the provincial social science institute. The participating comrades pointed out: The development of socialist planned commodity economy calls for a corresponding democratic, high-quality, and highly efficient political structure. This is not just the requirement of building socialism with Chinese characteristics but is also determined by the nature of socialism itself. The comrades held lively discussions on the necessity of political structural reform, the goals, methods, and measures of such reform, and on how to do a good job in theoretical studies for such reform in Henan. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jul 86 HK] /9274

HUBEI LEADER ON STAGE PLAY ISSUES--According to HUBEI RIBAO, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu recently held a forum and discussion with participants in a provincial seminar on drama theory. The forum discussed how to produce good scripts, actors, and plays, and how to develop drama in the province. Guan Guangfu said: A good drama needs a good script as well as good actors. Playwrights should go deep into life and into the practice of reform to discover gleams of light. In the course of their creation, they must pay attention to cultivating the audience's interest in the play expressing the spirit of the age. Only by integrating these two aspects can they meet the masses' entertainment requirements and act in line with the intention of the central authorities that social benefit should be regarded as the sole criterion for all literature and art. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Jun 86 HK] /9274

HUBEI ENROLLS POSTGRADUATES--The work of enrolling postgraduates proceeding to the master degree and other postgraduates in 1986 has been completed. In Hubei Province, 24 institutes of higher learning and 16 scientific research units have admitted 2,712 postgraduates. Of these, 2,048 postgraduates will take a masters degree (and our province has been entrusted to train 397 postgraduates from other provinces proceeding to the master degree); 231 are postgraduates (and our province has been entrusted to train 36 postgraduates from other provinces. Of these postgraduates, 92.6 percent are party or CYL members. All enrollment units issued notice of admittance to the candidates before 10 July. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jul 86 HK] /9274

GUANGZHOU '10 BEST PUBLIC SERVANTS'--Guangzhou, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Residents in south China's Guangzhou City have got a chance to make comments on their officials. A campaign started today in which all the local citizens are encouraged to recommend the "ten best public servants," and the results are to be made known before October. All officials, from the mayor down to community leaders, will be appraised in the campaign. "The criteria and the candidates will all be picked by the people themselves," a city official said. And the "ten best public servants" will be elected from among the candidates at a public conference. "I am in favor of this campaign, because all officials are supposed to serve the people and accept their supervision," the official said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 10 Jun 86 OW] /9274

HUALING NIEH RESEARCH SOCIETY--Wuhan, 29 Jul (XINHUA)--The Hualing Nieh (an American-Chinese writer) Research Society was set up last week in Yingshan County in central China's Hubei Province, where she was born. Led by Wei Datong, director of the county education bureau, the society will study Nieh's works and the background to them. Nieh, 61, studied in Wuhan, capital city of Hubei Province in her girlhood. Just before China's liberation in 1949 she left the mainland for Taiwan, from where she moved to the United States. She is now a professor of literature at Iowa University and director of the university's international writing program, which she and her husband, poet Paul Engle, created. She has written 18 books. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 29 Jul 86 OW] /9274

SHANGDONG: COUNTY UPGRADED TO CITY LEVEL--In order to achieve success in the economic and cultural construction of Qufu, an ancient historical and cultural county; to enhance the management and protect-on of historial relics in the country; and to accelerate the development of tourist business, Qufu County has been recently upgraded to a city (country level) with the approval of the State Council. The original administrative area of Qufu County is totalled delimited into the zone of the new city. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /6662

SHENZHEN TV BROADCAST--With the approval of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee, the Shenzhen television station, which has now been built up to an initial scale, will officially start transmitting on 1 July. The preparatory work is now basically completed. The station started test transmissions on New Year's day 1984, broadcasting on alternate days. The station's ability to produce its own news, features, and drama programs has gradually improved over the past 2 years. The station now has two transmitting channels. It can reach not only the Shenzhen special zone but also Hong Kong and some counties and cities in the Zhujiang Delta. The station will broadcast every day from 1 July. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Jun 86 HK] /6662

HAINAN PARTY SCHOOL TRAINING--Yesterday afternoon the Hainan party school held in its hall a graduation ceremony for the students of the first post-secondary training class for party and government cadres. In the 2 years of study, the students of the training class theory of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principle and policies; general science and culture; and professional knowledge. All the 83 party-member students passed strict texts and examinations and are approved by the relevant department of the provincial CPC committee to graduate. Yesterday morning the Hainan party school held an oral defense for graduation dissertations. (Dong Zhanyuan), deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the ceremony and spoke. [Excerpt] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Jul 86 HK] /6662

NORTHEAST REGION

PROVINCIAL MEETING ON CPPCC WORK CONCLUDES

SK030641 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The 5-day first provincial meeting to exchange experience in the work of the CPPCC Committee ended in Changchun today. Expressed at the meeting was the hope that CPPCC organizations at all levels throughout the province would promote their achievements, broaden their fields of vision, blaze new trails, forge ahead, and perform CPPCC work in a more intensive, realistic, and vigorous manner.

During the meeting, 32 city, autonomous prefectural, county, and district CPPCC organizations, including those from Baicheng, Yanbian, and Liuhe, shared their experiences in political consultation and democratic supervision, and in serving the four modernizations.

The Shulan and Shuangliao County CPC Committees introduced their experiences in strengthening leadership over the work of the CPPCC.

Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and gave a speech.

Attending the meeting were Lliu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, Guan Mengjue, He Yunqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, and Lu Shiqian, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as responsible comrades of various city, autonomous prefectural, county, and district CPPCC Committees.

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CSO: 4005/902

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CEREMONY FOR STATUE OF ANTI-JAPANESE MARTYR

SK030250 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Two August is the date to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of (Zhao Yiman), an anti-Japanese heroine who died for the country. That morning, the province and Harbin City jointly held a ceremony to mark the inauguration of Martyr (Zhao Yiman's) memorial statue at her (?grave), which is located in the Dongbei Memorial Hall for Martyrs.

The ceremony was presided over by Gong Benyan, deputy secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee and mayor. Zhong Ziyun, member of the Central Advisory Commission and former secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee, and Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, unveiled the bronze statue of Martyr (Zhao Yiman). On behalf of the provincial and Harbin City party, government and army organs, Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Shao Zhao, commander of the provincial military district, laid floral baskets before Martyr (Zhao Yiman's) memorial statue.

Li Gensheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee, gave a speech in front of the memorial statue.

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CSO: 4005/902

NORTHEAST REGION

FLOODWATERS RISE, DYKES IN 'CRITICAL' CONDITION

HK080755 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 7 Aug 86 [no page given]

[Report: "Lai He and Songhua Jiang Water Levels Rise Ominously; Soldiers and People in Three Northeastern Provinces Jointly Fight Floods"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--From the Central Flood-Control General Headquarters this reporter has learned that another heavy downpour in some parts of Northeastern China from yesterday [6 August] to this morning has raised the floodwaters in the Liao He and Songhua Jiang to such a level that the dykes are in a very critical condition.

In the three Northeast provinces over 1 million people and over 14,000 PLA officers and men are throwing themselves into the work of fighting floods and dealing with the emergency.

After converging, the floodwaters from the two main tributaries of the Liao He--Dongliao He and Xiliao He--have wreaked havoc in northern Liaoning's Changtu County in the upper section of the Liao He. At 1400 yesterday the flow reached 1,100 cubic meters per second, the biggest flood in the area since the founding of the PRC. Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Quan Shuren and Acting Governor Li Changchun arrived here today to organize flood-control work.

The flood peak of the Liao He has reached Liaoning's Talian County, which is situated in the middle reaches of the river. About 400,000 soldiers and civilians are working around the clock to consolidate the embankments and to deal with the emergency situation along the mainstream of the Liao He.

In the Harbin section of the Songhua Jiang, the water level has risen from 116.42 meters on 1 August to 116.87 meters this morning, a rise of 45 cm. After converging, the two tributaries of the Songhua Jiang--the Nen Jiang and Dier Songhua Jiang--will form the biggest flood for the past 17 years. The flood peak is expected to reach Harbin on 20 August or so. The flow will increase from 3,300 cubic meters per second at present to more than 8,000 cubic meters per second. Harbin and other cities along the river have mobilized over 60,000 people on the dykes, ready to meet the attack of the flood head-on.

The floodwaters of the Dier Songhua Jiang in Jilin Province are pouring into the mainstream of the Songhua Jiang. It is the biggest flood in the river for the past 22 years, since 1964. The water level in Fengman reservoir, which is situated in the upper reaches of the river, is over 2 meters above the security line. More than 47,000 people living in the low-lying areas below the reservoir have been moved to safe places.

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CSO: 4005/926

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PROVINCE FIGHTS AGAINST 'SEVERE' FLOOD

SK041120 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Excerpts] At present, antiflood and rescue work has been strenuously carried out and has reached a crucial point in our province. The broad masses of army men and civilians are doing all they can to throw themselves into the antiflood, rescue, and relief work. Since the beginning of the flood season this year, the province as a whole has been hit by successive heavy rains caused by the weather.

According to statistics, from 1 June to 31 July, heavy rains and cloudbursts affecting large areas occurred over the entire province on 12 occasions. The average rainfall in the affected areas reached 374 mm, surpassing the same periods in the previous years by more than 46 percent, and exceeding that of last year's flood period by some 18.7 percent. Between 27 and 30 July, areas in Changchun City below Dongliao He, Xinkai He, Yitong He, Yinma He, Lalin He and the No 2 Songhua Jiang and Fengman Reservoir were hit by heavy rainfall and rainstorms on 3 successive days. Rainfall in these areas has reached approximately 100 mm in general. The average rainfall in Dongliao He basin reached 204.9 mm over 3 days. On 28 July, the daily rainfall in the urban areas of Gongzhuling City was 188 mm. During such a situation, the water levels of rivers and reservoirs rise unceasingly. From 10 July to the present, Taoer He experienced three successive flood crests, which is unprecedented in history. The Taoer He flood water has subsided very slowly and the flood situation is still very serious. More seriously, Dongliao He had experienced unprecedently severe floods at the end of July. Over the past few days, although the flood crest has passed, the water level of Dongliao He has been very high.

The situations of all reservoirs throughout the province are getting more serious. As of the end of July, 11 out of the province's 13 large reservoirs had exceeded their warning water levels during the flood period. At present, these reservoirs have opened their sluice gates to discharge flood waters. Of the province's 78 medium-sized reservoirs, 61 are operating at water levels which exceed the warning marks. Areas below Erlongshan Reservoir near Dongliao He have witnessed uncontrollably serious floods. The embankments in Lishu and Shuangliao Counties and Gongzhuling City on the middle and lower reaches of Dongliao He are in danger. Between 30 and 31 July, the parts of the embankments along the river were breached or overflowed in succession.

According to preliminary statistics, the province now has 15.83 million mu of arable land suffering from flood disasters and waterlogging at varying rates. Some 80,000 houses collapsed and more than 200,000 people moved from their original locations. The losses were very serious. The flood situation was most serious in Shuangliao and Lishu Counties and Gongxhuling City on the middle and lower reaches of the Dongliao He. Some 363 villages were encircled and inundated and more than 4.1 million more of arable lands were damaged.

In face of the serious floods and waterlogging, the broad masses of army men and civilians throughout the province have exerted all-out efforts and participated in the anti-flood, rescue, and relief struggle under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the government. Leaders at all levels have gone to the frontline to participate in and direct the work.

The commercial, transport, and materials departments in the province and in various cities, prefectures and counties have ensured the supply and timely transport of materials for rescuing people and salvaging property. The Central Flood Prevention Headquarters has provided great support for the province's anti-flood and rescue work. At present, the broad masses of army men and civilians throughout the province are displaying the spirit of fighting ceaselessly and participating in the anti-flood and rescue fight following the principle of thinking of the worst while striving for the best. They are determined to rapidly stop up the breaches in river embankments and to repair and reinforce reservoir and river embankments, so as to meet even more serious floods and greater flood crests.

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CSO: 4005/926

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CIRCULAR ON ENHANCING ANTIFLOOD, RESCUE WORK

SK060841 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and government issued an emergency circular on 3 August on further achieving antiflood, rescue, and self-relief work.

The circular states: The flood situation is getting more and more serious due to the successive heavy rainfalls. According to weather forecast, the flood situation will continue to develop since there will be exceedingly heavy rainfalls in August. To further achieve antiflood, rescue, and self-relief work, the provincial CPC committee and government called on the CPC Committees and governments at all levels to grasp the following few tasks.

First, they should make a full estimate of the seriousness of this year's flood situation, be prepared for the worst and strive to score the best results, and take the antiflood, rescue, and relief work as a key overriding task in an effort to reduce losses caused by the disasters to a minimum.

Second, since the antiflood and rescue work is considered the key task at present, they should rush to repair and reinforce day and night dykes and reservoirs that are possibly going to collapse in an effort to ensure their safety, strive to repair dykes that have collapsed as soon as possible, make efforts to ensure that the people have sufficient food and places to live and that people with illnesses are given treatment, organize forces to rush to salvage materials and crops, and make accurate calculations and scientific arrangements to use projects to control the floods so as to ensure the safety of dykes, to submerge fewer farmlands and houses, and to reduce the people's losses.

Third, many people are living exceedingly hard lives since their houses collapsed and their clothing and other articles of daily use were not rescued from the floods due to the serious flood situation, and many areas have suffered extremely serious difficulties from being hit by the floods for 2 successive years. Now as we are grasping the antiflood and rescue work, we should mobilize the masses to rely on their own arduous efforts and to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production in an effort to rebuilt their homelands. At the same time, all departments and units should extensively

open avenues for production for disaster-stricken areas, provide them with various conveniences, and make immediate arrangements to repair and build houses in an effort to ensure that disaster-stricken people will be able to spend the coming winter safely. The commercial and supply and cooperative departments should firmly grasp the work of purchasing hogs raised by disaster-stricken people. The health departments should achieve disease prevention and treatment work. The judicial departments should grasp public security work. The price departments should strengthen the management of goods prices.

Fourth, they should vigorously strengthen propaganda, education, and ideological and political work. We should educate disaster-stricken people to foster the thinking of being confident about conquering the flood disasters and educate the people not hit by floods and urban residents to make efforts to increase production and income and to practice strict economy to support the flood-stricken areas.

Fifth, departments and units at all levels should go all out to support anti-floods, rescue, and relief work, and try every means possible to provide disaster-stricken areas with materials and goods to combat the floods. They should charge the means for combating the floods to the accounts first and balance the books later. They are never allowed to shift responsibilities onto others. The departments and units at all levels should send personnel to the disaster-stricken areas to help them solve problems on the spot on the premise of ensuring not to trouble them.

Sixth, the flood disasters which occurred last year and this year have proven that our province is incapable of combating floods and draining waterlogged areas due to the poor water conservancy projects. We can gain our wit after falling into the pit. Thus, all localities and relevant departments should organize forces in a timely manner to go deep into the disaster-stricken areas to inspect the flood situation, to put forward opinions on building water conservancy facilities, to fundamentally solve problems concerning combating floods and draining waterlogged areas, to make efforts to enhance the capability to conquer natural disasters, and to ensure that the province will not suffer such great losses even if it encounters such serious floods in the future.

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CSO: 4005/926

NORTHEAST REGION

PAPER REPORTS ON FLOOD DANGER IN HARBIN

HK151054 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1327 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Report by Jin Guolin [6855 2654 2651]: "Harbin Is in Danger of Being Flooded, as the Floodwaters of the Song Hua Jiang Rise Drastically"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Because the principal parts of the floodwater of its two major tributaries, the Nen Jiang and the second [as received] Song Hua Jiang in Jilin Province have begun to join forces, the floodwaters in the mainstream of the Song Hua Jiang in Heilongjiang Province have been rising drastically for days, thus exposing Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang Province on the Songhua Jiang, to great danger.

According to information provided by the Central Flood Control Office, the flow of the floodwater in the Harbin section of the Songhua Jiang sharply increased from 5,000 cubic meters per second yesterday morning to nearly 6,000 cubic meters per second at 0800 this morning. The water level has also correspondingly risen by 28 cm, which exceeds the warning water level by 73 cm. As the rate of increase is still going up at present, it is expected that the flood peak will reach Harbin around 18 August. At present, tens of thousands of people are safeguarding the dikes and various relief materials and apparatuses are being shipped to every endangered spot in a steady stream.

Seventeen years ago, the people in Harbin overcame an exceptionally big flood and afterward built a "pagoda in commemoration of the victory over the flood." Experts concerned say that "this is the biggest flood in Harbin since 1969."

Yesterday afternoon Heilongjiang Provincial Governor Hou Jie and Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Sun Wei inspected the flood conditions by helicopter and instituted some antiflood and relief measures. Hou Jie believed that judging by the present situation, only by adopting effective measures and taking strong actions can Harbin safely pass the flood season.

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CSO: 4005/926

NORTHEAST REGION

SUN WEIBEN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR NEWSPAPER

SK200659 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] On 2 August, the HEILONGJIANG RIBAO Agency held a forum to mark the 30th anniversary of the change of publication of HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO [HEILONGJIANG COUNTRYSIDE NEWS].

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote an inscription for HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO, which reads "A Policy Adviser of Peasants for Becoming Prosperous, and a Scientific and Technological Consultant for Town and Township Development." Attending and addressing the forum were Huang Feng, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee; Wang Jinling, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Lianzheng, provincial vice governor; Zhao Rongsheng, secretary of the Songhua Jiang Prefectural Party Committee; and Gao Taifu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee. Also invited to the forum were responsible comrades of various pertinent departments of the provincial people's government; specialists and scientific and technological workers of the scientific and technological service and advisory section of HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO; and some readers of HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO. At the forum, Hou Guocai, chief editor of HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO, first delivered a report on the work of the agency.

Over the past 30 years, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, HEILONGJIANG NONGCUN BAO has done much work to disseminate and promote the rural socialist transformation and develop the rural economy. Particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it has creatively worked to disseminate the rural structural reform and the party's rural policies and to help peasants rely on science and technology to become prosperous, thus becoming an "intimate friend" of the peasants.

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CSO: 4005/926

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS--Diplomatic envoys to China, and guests who attended the ceremony marking the operation of the first phase of the Daqing ethylene project returned from Daqing to Harbin on the afternoon of 5 August. On the same evening, the provincial People's Government held a reception to warmly welcome the foreign guests who have come to our province for a visit. Vice Governor An Zhendong extended warm welcome to them on behalf of the provincial People's Government. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Hou Jie, provincial governor; and Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also attended. They attended with the distinguished foreign guests about their friendship with them. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 5 Aug 86] /8309

CSO: 4005/926

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHINESE USE ALOUETTE HELICOPTERS IN VIETNAM BORDER FIGHTING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Ngoc Ha, from an article in the Journal of Science and Technology]

[Text] According to the foreign press, the border defense forces of the PRC were recently equipped with the various versions of the Alouette-3 helicopter (AS316B). There are two versions of this helicopter, a civilian version and a military version; the function varies with each.

The military version of the alouette-3 can carry two to three persons (one to two pilots and a gunner). The aircraft has only one 870 horsepower engine. The diameter of the wings is 11.02 meters; the diameter of the under-wings is 11.91 meters. The total diameter (when the blades are rotating) is 12.84 meters--10.03 meters when the wings are folded. The aircraft flies with a maximum speed of 210 km per hour--185 km per hour on long flights--and at a maximum altitude of 4,000 meters.

When in combat on land borders, the Alouette-3 is equipped with a variety of weapons-- the .7.62 mm AA52 with 1,000 rounds, for instance. When this weapon is mounted, there is a crew of two (one pilot and a gunner), or three (a co-pilot in addition). The aircraft can carry one additional person or a 20 mm MG101/20 with 480 rounds, four AS11 rockets, or 2 AS12 rockets mounted on the fusilage.

When performing ocean surveillance missions, the aircraft is equipped with two AS12 missiles. For anti-submarine warfare missions, the aircraft is equipped with two MK44 torpedos under the fusilage, or one torpedo equipped with MAD to detect subsurface targets. When performing rescue missions, the aircraft is equipped with rescue lines that can lift 225 kg up to the aircraft.

The military version of the Alouette-3 is manufactured by the French AEROSPETIALE Aircraft Company. The PRC has signed a contract to purchase this aircraft to operate in land, sea, and island border regions.

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CSO: 4209/741

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY COMMISSION ON PAFD TRANSFER TO LOCALES

Chengdu XINAN MINBING [SOUTHWEST MILITIA] in Chinese No 3, 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Yu Chuzhong [0151 2806 0022] and Weng Zuojin [3769 0155 6651]: "County (City) People's Armed Forces Departments Switched to Local Organizational System--Answers to Reporters' Questions"]

[Text] On the eve of the transfer of county (city) people's armed forces departments to the localities, we reporters, on questions of concern to the great number of people's armed forces department cadres, interviewed the relevant department of the General Headquarters of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. We asked members of the department to answer the following questions.

Question: What are some of the policy provisions concerning the switching of county (city) people's armed forces departments to the local organizational system?

Answer: On the basis of investigation and study, these policy provisions have already been put in document form and jointly issued as notices to lower levels by the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Question: In line with the spirit of the documents, after people's armed forces departments are switched to the local system of organization, what level will they belong to?

Answer: After county (city, district) people's armed forces departments are switched to the local system of organization, the county and the county-level city and district people's armed forces departments will be subcounty-level units: the district people's armed forces departments of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai, which are municipalities directly under the central government, will be full county-level units. Under the director and political commissar of a people's armed forces department will usually be three sections (offices). If the number of authorized personnel is small, the sections need not be set up. The sections (offices) will be at full section (bureau) level. The department's director and political commissar will be at the deputy county head level (the current director and political commissar will remain in their posts and will continue to receive the salaries of their former post

levels). In accordance with the determination of his post grade as section chief, deputy section chief, section member, and office worker, the ordinary cadre will be given the title of staff officer, secretary, or assistant.

There will still be a party committee in the county (city, district) people's armed forces department, and the party committee's secretary will be concurrently the county (city, district) party committee secretary. The director or political commissar of the people's armed forces department will take part in the work of the county (city, district) party committee's standing committee and the military subdistrict (garrison district) party committee.

Question: What are the standards for the salaries and welfare of the cadres and the staff and workers of a people's armed forces department?

Answer: They will be in accordance with the standards and provisions for the local public security cadres and police and the local public security staff and workers.

Question: After being transferred to the localities, will the members of the people's armed forces department wear uniforms?

Answer: When performing their duties and attending meetings, the members of the people's armed forces departments will wear the current army cadre uniform and wear the special insignia for people's armed forces work. Under ordinary circumstances they will wear civilian clothes.

Question: After people's armed forces' departments are transferred to the localities, where will the payment of funds come from?

Answer: Starting 1 January 1987, there will be a change to disbursement from local financial resources, and they will be placed under local administrative funds. The people's armed forces department will retain a bank account and manage its own funds. All the funds that the original people's armed forces department handled and used will still be managed in accordance with the original stipulations.

Question: How will the people's armed forces departments' weapons, equipment, materials, facilities, and all sorts of materiel be handed over and taken over.

Answer: After the transfer, the weapons, equipment, and materials originally distributed by the armed forces to the people's armed forces departments will still be used by them. The people's armed forces departments' barracks, barracks furnishings, training bases, warehouses, as well as all facilities will still be used and managed by the people's armed forces departments, and other units must not take them. The transferred vehicles will be put under local vehicle management; before being transferred, vehicles which have not yet been distributed evenly according to the establishment will be readjusted and distributed evenly by the armed forces in a unified manner. The property rights of the installed military telephones belong to the armed forces, and the people's armed forces will continue to use them. The branch lines

specially put up for the people's armed forces departments are to be used and safeguarded by the people's armed forces departments. The armed forces are responsible for cancelling after verification the heating costs, official traveling costs, and medical costs in which the people's armed forces departments overspent in recent years.

Question: During the transfer, will the people's armed forces departments make certain readjustments and exchanges?

Answer: Within the scope of the military subdistrict, provincial military district, or large military region, appropriate readjustment of existing cadres may be made, as much as possible selecting and transferring cadres in these places to work in people's armed forces departments. Individual cadres who really have actual difficulties and who will be overstrength in the new establishment may be put into the 1986 or 1987 plan for transferring armed forces cadres to civilian work. Cadres who have been determined on the spot to transfer to civilian work are to be given civilian-transfer subsidies and family subsidies in accordance with the relevant regulation for armed forces cadres who withdraw from active service.

Question: How will volunteer soldiers and reserve duty soldiers be transferred.

Answer: Based on need and their own wishes, volunteer soldiers may be changed to staff and workers in accordance with the relevant regulations for withdrawing volunteer soldiers from active service; other arrangements will be made for those who are unwilling to be changed to staff and workers. In principle, reserve-duty soldiers will be demobilized. Because of work needs and their own agreement, individuals may remain, and also may be taken on as staff and workers. The needed work directives are to be handled by this year's local recruitment quotas.

Question: How are the transferred personnel of people's armed forces departments to be settled?

Answer: The local public security departments should approve the settling of personnel of people's armed forces departments who are transferred in accordance with the new establishment. Cadres' spouses whose formal work post is in a different place may be transferred to where the cadres are stationed, where labor personnel departments will arrange appropriate work for them; for cadres who do not have their children with them, one working child may be transferred to work where the cadre is stationed. For people's armed forces department cadres who are working in land and sea border frontline counties or in areas where conditions are arduous, their spouses and immature children in the rural areas may be moved to where the cadres are staying, and the public security departments there should approve their permanent residential status in cities and towns.

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CSO: 4005/798

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NAVAL BASE LEADERS SOLVE PROBLEMS AT GRASSROOTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Li Xueyin [2621 1331 1377]: "Going to Military Posts, Mountains and Islands to Solve Difficult Problems; Navy Leaders at Naval Base Level and Above Change Their Work Style"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, there has been a marked change in the work style of leadership organizations at all levels in the PLA Navy. By the end of June, leaders at the naval base level and above and organization cadres at the naval base level and above had chalked up more than 10,000 person-times in going to the military ports, docks, mountains, and islands on the coastal defense frontline, where they helped the basic level to solve more than 1,000 fairly large actual problems, and allocated to basic-level units close to 6,000 kinds of materials and equipment they urgently needed.

Since February, the leaders and organization personnel at the naval base level and above in the Navy have in succession left the organizations and gone to more than 3,000 basic-level units scattered on the more than 8,000-kilometer-long coastline. They have made investigations and studies to directly understand and grasp the new situations and new problems encountered in basic-level building in the new period, and have explored ways of solving the problems. Leaders at the naval base level and above of the East Sea Fleet have led and organized organization personnel to go to 331 scattered small units. There they have made step-by-step investigations to get to the bottom of things, and in a focused manner they have given concrete help and guidance to them, so that there has appeared in these units a new atmosphere in party branch building, relations between officers and men, military and political training, and organizational discipline. Of these units, 22 fairly poor ones have made fairly big progress, and some of them have entered the ranks of the advanced. The East Sea Fleet has formed more than 10 work teams made up of headquarters, logistics, and political cadres, who have gone to ships and companies specially to dispel anxieties and resolve difficulties. They also brought back with them 56 fairly big problems that had not been solved. The fleet's party committee and the headquarters, logistics and political organizations studied ways of solving them one by one. These problems have now been basically solved.

The principal leading military and political comrades of a certain experimental base led organizational personnel to units at the independent regiment level and above to do on-the-spot work. Over several days they solved 113 problems of barracks area building, improvement of intellectuals' living conditions, and the basic level's agricultural and sideline production that the subordinate units had for a long time felt to be thorny and hard to handle, solutions that were deeply welcomed by the officers and men.

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CSO: 4005/897

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN MAKES USE OF 150,000 DEMOBILIZED ARMYMEN

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by meeting secretarial group: "Placing Demobilized Armymen Through More Channels and More Administrative Levels"]

[Text] To display local superiorities, further open up paths for using talents, and match the placement of dual-purpose talents who are demobilized army men in more channels and at more administrative levels in order to meet the needs of promoting economic and unit construction in Sichuan--this was the central topic for discussion at our province's first meeting to exchange experiences in developing and using demobilized army men who are dual-purpose talents, which was recently jointly held by the provincial government at the provincial military district in Nanchong.

When the units began the work of training dual-purpose talents for the army and the locality, our province immediately put the work of developing the use of these talents into the overall project of talent development. Up to now, more than 150,000 demobilized army men in the province have been developed and made use of, more than 40 percent of the army men demobilized in the same period. Among them more than 53,000 persons became basic-level cadres, more than 21,000 became backbone elements of township and town enterprises, and more than 11,000 became specialized or key households. Nanchong, which is located in an old revolutionary area, and Xiangjiu Town, which is in the labor reform experimental-point country of Guanghan, made the development and use of dual-purpose talents who are demobilized army men an important matter in promoting the economy. They set up layer upon layer of dual-purpose talents service organizations. They explored and summed up the experiences in adapting to characteristics there in developing and using through many channels and at many administrative layers demobilized army men. Xiangjin Town also originated advanced experiences in military conscription, in communist education, and in a coordinated process of placement. Their practice was separately approved and commended by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the PLA General Political Department, and the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee.

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CSO: 4005/897

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENTS TRANSFERRED TO LOCALES

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Liu Datao [0491 1129 7290] and Ding Wuren [0002 2976 0086]: "All County (District) People's Armed Forces Departments in Our Province Change to Local System of Organization"]

[Text] On the morning of 18 June, after the signboard of the "People's Armed Forces Department of Shawan District in Leshan City" had been hung out, a responsible comrade of the leading group for the handing and taking over of people's armed forces departments in Sichuan solemnly announced: "All the 214 county (district) people's armed forces departments in our province have been switched over to the local system of organization."

The switchover of county-level people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization is an important reform by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee concerning the units' establishment and system of organization. The provincial party committee, provincial government, and provincial military district have paid the closest attention to this work. In accordance with the demands of the Military Commission and the State Council, at the beginning of this year they set up a leading group for the hand over and take over of people's armed forces departments in Sichuan Province, and personally made the Meishan County People's Armed Forces Department in Leshan City an experimental point. All prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures also correspondingly set up leading groups to organize and direct the hand over and take over of people's armed forces departments. After the hand over and take over, the leading groups of the people's armed forces departments were assigned evenly, and the people's armed forces departments' concrete problems of housing and dependent children arrangements were basically solved. The 214 county (district) people's armed forces departments--particularly the comrades of the three autonomous prefectures of Garze Zany, Aba Zang, and Liangshan Yi--kept the cardinal principles in mind and took the overall situation into account. They "cheerfully switched to the localities and contentedly did armed forces work."

In May, some areas in our province suffered natural disasters. The 61 county people's armed forces departments vigorously threw themselves into emergency relief work, for which they received notices of commendation from the relevant departments.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CIVIL AIR DEFENSE PLANS IN CHENGDU MR

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Kaiguan [7115 7030 0955] and Mei Songwu [2734 2646 2976]: "Getting a Good Grip on the Consolidation and Transformation, Development and Use of Existing Projects"]

[Text] From 9 to 16 June, the Civil Air Defense Committee of the Chengdu Military Region held an enlarged meeting. The meeting set the tasks for civil air defense construction in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, and examined and approved the relevant advance plans for some key cities.

Fu Quanyou [0265 0356 2489], commander of the Chengdu Military Region and chairman of the Civil Air Defense Committee, presided over the meeting and also delivered a speech.

The meeting summed up the work in civil air defense during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period in the four provinces (autonomous region) of Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, and Xizang. It inspected and viewed for emulation more than 10 combined wartime-peacetime civil air defense projects of different types in the cities of Chengdu, Kunming, Guiyang, and Chongqing. It widely exchanged experiences in the situation of civil air defense work. After affirming the successes in civil defense work obtained during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period by the four provinces (autonomous region), the meeting set forth specific ideas for work in preparedness against war in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period by the four provinces (autonomous region). In accordance with the principles of "seeking truth from facts, acting in accordance with one's capability, making long-term preparations, and developing steadily," the meeting called for giving first priority to this work. Centering on integrating peacetime and wartime, it called for getting a good grip on the consolidation and transformation, development and use of existing projects. The meeting called for the strengthening of the building of civil air defense organizations, the organization in a measured way of the training of the specialized civil air defense contingents, the engaging in scientific research, and the deepgoing initiation of propaganda and education. The purpose of all of this is to make civil air defense work develop forward vigorously and safely in coordination and unity.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FORMER KUNMING LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--Units stationed in Kunming held a report back meeting attended by 3,700 cadres, soldiers, workers and family members on 26 April for the purpose of promulgating the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. Also attending were Xie Zhenhua, deputy secretary of the Chengdu Military Region CPC committee and former political commissar of the Kunming MR; Zhang Zhixiu, former commander of the Kunming MR; Zhang Haitang, former Kunming MR deputy commander; Wang Yanquan, former Kunming MR deputy political commissar; Lan Yinong, former Kunming MR advisor; and responsible persons of a certain group army and of the Chengdu MR Logistics Department stationed in Kunming. [Excerpts] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 86 p 1]

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END